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THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

It is Announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some
of his Cabinet will Tour the West this Summer.
This would be a Good Opportunity to tell
these Gentlemen Something about the Tariff



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

MAY 18th, 1910

Volume II.

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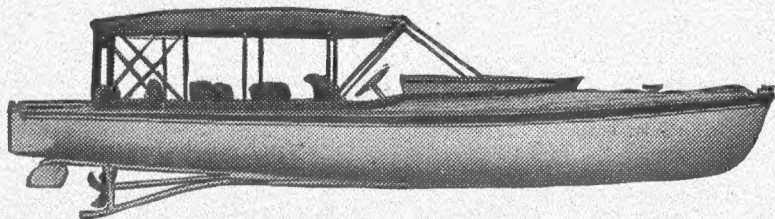
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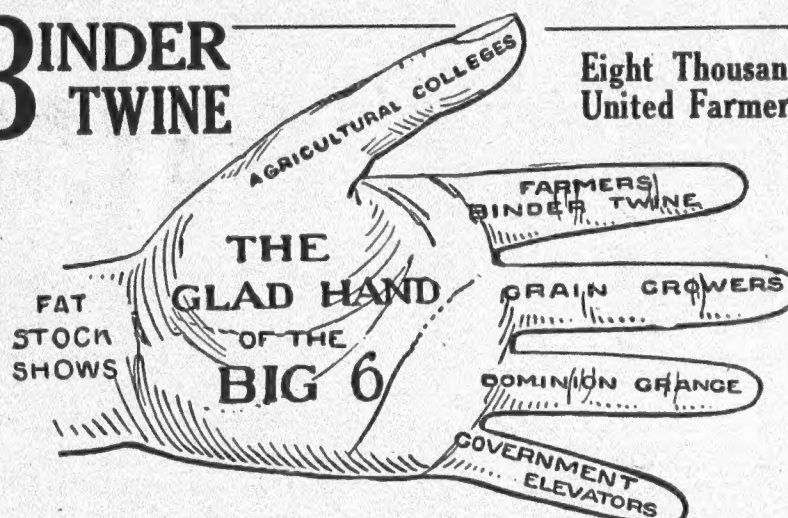
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WM. HARVEY,
Managing Director.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

We wish to Remind

those who have not yet taken advantage of the Bargains offered in the Grain Growers' Guide under date of May 4th that there are only a few days left in which to do so, as owing to the low prices quoted we will not fill any orders taken from this list and received by us after May 31st, 1910

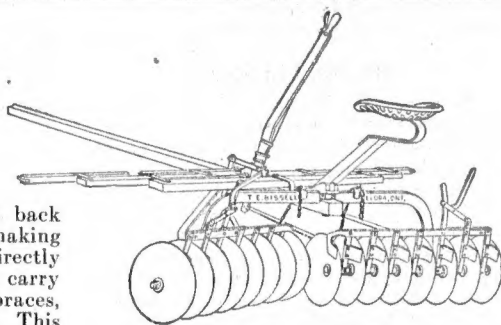
Note Our Special Offer in which we quoted Granulated Sugar at the Special Price of \$5.55 per cwt. will be withdrawn on May 25th, after which the price will be \$5.95 per cwt. and subject to the rise of the Market which present conditions indicate.

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A Big Dollar's Worth

OUR readers will no doubt notice that a great many other papers are offering premiums and employing various contests and competitions to induce people to subscribe to their paper. It may be wondered why The Guide does not do this. The reason this course is not followed is because we do not believe in the principle of paying any person to read our paper. We believe that we are publishing the best paper in the interests of the western farmers that can be secured anywhere. We believe that it is the best dollar's worth on the market today in the shape of a weekly journal, and for that reason we are selling it for \$1.00 per year on a business basis. We believe that we are giving every subscriber big value for his money.

It will also be noticed that we are not clubbing with other papers, except country papers. We believe that it is a good thing for every farmer to patronize his local paper, and for that reason we give clubbing rates to the country papers. Otherwise, we stand on our own feet. We believe that our readers will appreciate the independent stand we are taking as they have done in the past.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

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Farmers Meet in St. Louis and Discuss Consolidation

The American Society of Equity and the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America are two great organizations. The former claim to have a membership of two million farmers, and the latter three million. The membership of the A.S. of E. is largely composed of the growers of corn, wheat, oats and other cereals of the northern and middle west states, while the stronghold of the F.E. and C.U. is in the cotton, tobacco and fruit growing states south of the Mason and Dixon line. Its purpose is defined in its constitution as being:

To encourage equity, establish justice, and apply the golden rule;

To discourage the credit and mortgage system;

To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming;

To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing;

To systematize methods of production and distribution;

To eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trades, cotton exchanges and other speculators;

To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises;

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for cotton, grain, live stock, and other products of the farm.

The constitution of the A.S. of E. embraces all the above purposes in somewhat different form with the additional distinctive feature of fixing a minimum price for farm produce below which members are not expected to sell.

The fundamental principles of both organizations are: 1st, education; 2nd, organization; 3rd, co-operation.

As they were working along parallel lines with aims and purposes identical, for some time, the idea of uniting the organizations and making one grand national body that would cement into one compact body all the farmers of the United States, was gaining ground in the minds of the leaders of the movement. It was therefore arranged to hold a joint convention with the view of consummating that end.

St. Louis is a great city; has a population of 700,000 and looking for more; can be reached from any point of the

compass by the network of railways centred there; has manufactures of various kinds and is eagerly looking for more.

St. Louis has its baseball leagues, business men's league, convention league and various other leagues and organizations, all of whose functions are to "bring grist to St. Louis' mill" and to overlook nothing that will have the effect of keeping the virtues of St. Louis before the people of the United States. Of those publicity organizations, none are more progressive than the convention bureau, whose energetic secretary and manager succeeded in "corralling" not less than 280 conventions of greater or lesser note, for St. Louis in twelve months, not one of which was regarded as a greater drawing card than the Farmers' Joint Convention, which met May 2-7.

The convention secured the next most important step was to secure the crowd of farmers. Nothing short of 10,000 in attendance would suffice; one enthusiastic journal set the probable attendance at 200,000 (this estimate may be due to either abnormal optimism or a typographical error). A campaign of advertising was inaugurated, a half-dozen girls engaged for many weeks in addressing and mailing circulars on which upwards of \$1,500.00 was expended in postage. Printing and other incidentals increased this amount to upwards of \$8,000.00.

It was announced that a hall capable of holding 20,000 people was engaged for the sessions which were to continue throughout the week, three sessions each day. The sessions were from 9 to 12, 1.30 to 4.30 and 8 to 10; 8 hours sessions day or a total of 48 hours of oratory from some 95 speakers from all over the U.S. ranging from President Taft and the defeated democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan, governors, senators, members of congress, to the ordinary citizens. Never has the patient American farmer been honored by such an array of distinguished men, or a convention of farmers inflicted with such an outpouring of eloquence all arranged for him and for his special benefit by the convention bureau of St. Louis.

The farmers did not enthuse; they refused to be stampeded. Members of the associations were coming to St.

Continued on Page 4

Manitoba Elevator Commission Appointed

The Manitoba government announced Tuesday, May 17, the appointment of the commission that will work out the scheme for the government ownership of the elevators of the province. The members of the commission are: F. B. MacLennan, Winnipeg, a member of the firm of MacLennan Bros., grain commission merchants; D. W. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, and W. C. Graham, Winnipeg, of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance



D. W. McCUAIG

Co. The first and last named were recommended by the elevator committee, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while Mr. McCuaig is the president of that organization.

When seen by THE GUIDE, Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, had but little to say in regard to the appointing of the commission.

"The personnel of the commission," said Mr. Rogers, "should prove acceptable to everybody concerned. Two of them were recommended by the Grain Growers' Association, and the third is the president of that organization. I myself think that the selection is a good one."

"They will be called together immediately and will start to work without any delay. I think that Mr. McCuaig

D. W. McCuaig, F. B. MacLennan and W. C. Graham have been selected by the Government to put the Elevator Act into Operation

will be made chairman. The matter of working out the plan of installing the government system will be entirely in their hands and whatever they consider best will be acceptable to the government. They will complete the task as soon as possible. It is most probable that meetings will be held throughout the province in order that the sentiment of everyone concerned may be ascertained."

When asked as to the compensation that the members of the commission would receive, the minister stated that that would be arranged at their first meeting.

Mr. Graham's Career

W. C. Graham came to Winnipeg in 1874 by the old Dawson trail, before the Canadian Pacific railroad was built. At that time he was twelve years old. His parents located a farm four miles north of Portage la Prairie and he lived and worked on the farm until attaining man's estate and then continued operations on his own account. In 1893 Mr. Graham was made secretary of the Patrons of Industry, a farmers' organization of which D. W. McCuaig was president. He retained the position during the life of the organization, some five years. During this time he became prominent in the grain trade of Portage and twelve years ago came to Winnipeg, purchasing a seat on the Winnipeg Grain and Produce

Exchange. Two years later he closed his business and was appointed manager of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., which position he still holds.

MR. MACLENNAN

Farquhar B. MacLennan was born in September, 1871, in the famous old county of Glengarry, Ontario. In 1890 he entered the employ of one of the pioneer grain companies of the west as elevator-weigh-man and later as buyer in their different elevators. He advanced to the position of travelling representative of the firm in connection with elevator construction and was afterwards associated with the management of the office at the Winnipeg headquarters. In 1898, with his brother William, he entered the grain business, the firm's name being MacLennan Bros. This firm was the first to engage in the car lot business on the old Northern Pacific railway, that being the only road at the time in the west, that permitted the direct loading into cars. This firm was one of the prime agitators to secure for the farmers and shippers the privilege of carlot shipping. From 1898, until the present time, the business of the firm of MacLennan Bros., has been successful.

Since the appointment on the elevator commission Mr. MacLennan has retired from the grain business and disposed

of his interests to other members of the firm.

MR. McCUAIG'S HISTORY

D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and probable chairman of the elevator commission, was born at Dalkeith, Glengarry County, Ont., in the year 1855, and came to Manitoba in 1877. He left Lancaster, Glengarry, by the Grand Trunk Railway on May 7, went to Toronto, and from there to Collingwood by train, and by steamer Cumberland from Collingwood to Duluth; by train from Duluth to Fisher's Landing, Red River, and by boat from there to Winnipeg, arriving May 25. He left Winnipeg the following day by team, and arrived on Portage plains the evening of May 29. There he took up a homestead on south-east quarter of section 17-13-7-W. In January, 1883, he was married to Miss Lilly Ann Ferguson.

In 1881 he became secretary-treasurer of the school district, and also secretary-treasurer of the Oakland Presbyterian congregation. Mr. McCuaig has been a director of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twelve years. He was elected director and vice-president of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company in December, 1899, for the year 1900, and was elected president the following year and has held that office ever since.

At the provincial organization meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in 1903, he was elected a director, and again in 1904. In 1905 he was elected president and has held the office since, being elected by acclamation on every occasion but one. He was sent as one of a delegation by the association to Ottawa in 1903 asking for amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, which were secured and were of incalculable benefit to all the grain growers of the west. He went to Ottawa again in 1906 when the delegation from the three provinces succeeded in getting a commission appointed to inquire into the grain trade. He was appointed to attend the Dominion Grange annual meeting in Toronto in November, 1908, to assist in forming a "Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Mr. McCuaig was commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly held in Halifax in 1900, Vancouver 1903, London, Ont., 1906, Hamilton 1908.

THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION

The men who will work out a system of government ownership of Manitoba elevators are:

D. W. McCUAIG, Portage la Prairie; president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

F. B. MACLENNAN, Winnipeg, grain commission merchant.

W. C. GRAHAM, Winnipeg, of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Farmers Meet in St. Louis and Discuss Consolidation

Continued from Page 3

Louis to discuss union and devise ways and means to strengthen their organizations, improve their co-operative methods of marketing their product, and raise the standard of farming and farm life, —not to sit for 6 days under the spell of great orators. They sent sufficient elected delegates from their locals to transact the business they had in hand, and paid little or no attention to the flaming circulars issued to attract them to the feast of good things prepared for their special benefit.

Probably not more than six hundred delegates attended the convention, but each of those voiced the sentiment of his local, and the number was ample to complete the work in hand. Had the meeting been held in a building commensurate with the size of the audience the number would be regarded as creditable, but grouped together in front of the speakers' platform in the immense auditorium reminded one of a group in front of the penitent bench at a revival meeting.

Outside of the "insurgents" in the republican party, the questions which seem to most concern the average American citizens that are not farmers, are the exodus of farmers to the Canadian west; the reclamation of arid and swamp land; the conservation of natural resources, and the high cost of living. Those questions were given much prominence by various speakers the first three days, and their addresses were skilfully arranged by the committee of the program so as to be most effective in attracting the farmers' attention to the unoccupied and reclaimed lands in the south and west.

more particularly that tributary to St. Louis.

The Square Deal

While it is commonplace to hear eminent speakers at farmers' gatherings pleading for the "square deal" for the tiller of the soil, it is a new development to listen to prominent men pleading for the "square deal" for other interests and public institutions at a farmers' convention.

Samuel Gomper, the honored president of the Federation of Labor, the first evening of the convention, in an address, replete with sound sense, delivered in well rounded sentences, having the ear mark of careful thought and close study, appealed in calm and unimpassioned tone, that left no doubt on the minds of his hearers of his sincerity, for a "square deal" for the toilers in the factory, mine and the railroad, not because of poverty or social inequality, but because they were American citizens.

B. F. Y. akum, president of the great 'Frisco system of railroads, occupied the attention of the convention to show how both railroads and farmers suffered from the present system of distributing farm produce. He showed that there was no relationship between the high prices paid for food products at the centres of population and freight charges. While the railroads of the U.S. made a reduction which reduced their annual income two hundred and forty millions dollars within recent years the prices of all commodities increased in that time. He asked the farmers to co-operate with the railways to create a better condition by bringing the products on the farm closer to the table of the man in the city and to insure a "square deal" to the railroad from the political demagogue. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in a

pleasant—one might almost be justified in saying an affectionate—address, pleaded with his brother farmers to give their fellow citizens, the "urban population," a "square deal" in cheaper food and more of it.

President Taft at the close of his address on the conservation of natural resources, appealed to the assembled farmers for a "square deal" for his administration and more especially for the supreme court of the United States. By the way, one reading the reports of his addresses in St. Louis—in the morning papers—would be inclined to "pray" that he himself should get a "square deal."

MARKETING EGGS

There is as much science in the marketing of eggs as in any other branch of the poultry industry. In the first place eggs should be gathered twice a day during hot weather and stored in a clean wooden box in a cellar which is cool and sweet. The eggs that are soiled should be washed by applying warm water and brushed and dried with a cloth.

When the day arrives for shipment—and such shipments should be made as regularly as possible—the eggs should be brought from the cellar and before packing them in the cases time should be allowed for the sweat or moisture, which is sure to collect on them, to become dried off. Undersized or bad-shaped eggs should be discarded, as well as double-yolked and thin-shelled eggs. Uniformity as to size and color should be sought after, and white and dark shelled eggs should be packed by themselves. Pains taken along these lines cause the eggs to command the highest price.

Cases in which eggs are shipped to market should be as attractive as possible.

If they are painted some striking color that contrasts with the color of the eggs, they are sure to attract the customer's eye. A private mark upon each egg is a good way of establishing one's reputation for fresh eggs. Neatness and cleanliness are to be greatly desired, both in the eggs and in the package.

The same pains should be taken when marketing eggs for private trade. One's personal appearance, as well as the appearance of his horse and vehicle, must be looked after, for such things go a long way toward forming impressions.

Shipment of eggs should be made as often as possible during hot weather and as often as once a week at the longest. When retailing eggs one regular day out of every week should be set aside for delivering fresh eggs to customers.

Doubtful eggs should never be marketed under any conditions, for one bad egg may lose one's best customer. "Do unto others as you would like to be done by" is a rule that is as applicable in this as in any other business.

An agreement has been reached that brings to an end the strike of coal miners at Frank, Alta. The details of the settlement have not yet been made public. The men will return to work immediately, after being out six weeks.

New rules for the handling of milk for public sale have been formulated and announced by the Manitoba Provincial Board of Health.

The Ottawa government has ordered that all public buildings in the Dominion be draped as a result of the King's death. A sum of \$35,000 has been provided for this decoration.

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance.
Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50
Advertising Rates on Application.
Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

MAY 18th, 1910

THE GRAFTERS' ROPE SHORTENING

In the report of the terminal elevator investigation, which Warehouse Commissioner Castle sent to Ottawa, he states his intention of "weighing up" the terminal elevators very shortly. We should be glad to see this done because we will then know the extent of the grafts that have been carried on at the lake front since the close of navigation. It would not seem possible that the manipulators could cover their tracks even though the elevators cannot be "weighed up" immediately. There is so much grain now in the terminals that it is impossible to do the work accurately. In the course of a few weeks, when the stocks are considerably reduced, the elevators can all be "weighed up" in one day. This is the safest way to do it, as it will reduce manipulations during the weighing process, to a minimum.

Mr. Castle already has a large staff of inspectors at the terminals and by keeping close tab on the receipts and shipments until the "weighing up" is done, the exact condition of affairs should be easily ascertained. We predict that the result will not be pleasant to contemplate.

* * *

THE PREMIER'S WESTERN TOUR

The newspapers announce that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, and a couple of other members of the Liberal party, will make a tour through Western Canada during the summer months. It is certainly high time that the premier of Canada made a tour through the west, which, if we remember, he has not done since he assumed the high office he now holds. It would be a good opportunity to bring before Sir Wilfrid an idea of what the western farmers think of the tariff. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the strongest free trader on the North American continent when he was in the opposition, and it was largely due to his free trade declarations that he came into power. Since he has had this position, however, the tariff has gone even higher than it was when the apostles of protection ruled Canada. The farmers of Canada get mighty little benefit out of the high tariff, but the manufacturers and corporations get a great deal of benefit. We have yet to learn that Canada exists for the benefit of a few manufacturers. It is the farmers of Canada who produce the greater part of the wealth, and who pay by far the majority of the taxes. Therefore, their interests should be considered above all other interests. But they are not. It might be well for Sir Wilfrid to look into the South African scrip proposition while he is out here, and then he might inquire as to the feeling of western farmers regarding the incorporation of the Retail Merchants' Association. By the time he has investigated

these questions he might spend a little while inquiring as to whether the western farmers want the Hudson Bay railway built. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a very able man, and has done a great deal of good for Canada, but if he can explain how the policy of his government regarding the Hudson Bay road can be called "immediate construction" then he is an abler man than we give him credit for being. It is up to the farmers of Western Canada to give Sir Wilfrid a few more ideas while he is in the west. The despatches say that he will spend a little while in Fort William. We hope while he is there that the elevator men will initiate him into the mysteries of mixing wheat. We believe that we have outlined a pretty fair program for Sir Wilfrid. It is up to western farmers to give him as interesting a trip as possible and we believe that if all these matters are brought before him it will break the monotony of his tour and add a little spice and breeziness that will be typical of the energy and progressiveness of the west.

* * *

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

We have heard loud and long utterances of friendship to the farmers of western Canada by various papers that are published in the west. But now that the investigation has proved that there is grafting in the terminal elevators, where are these papers? We do not see any of them condemning the system by which the western farmers are being robbed. Why are these journals all so silent? Why is it left to THE GUIDE to be the only paper to take up the farmers' cause in this struggle for government ownership of terminal elevators? It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the mixing processes that are carried on in the terminal elevators are taking millions of dollars out of the pockets of western farmers and yet these papers who claim to be so friendly to the farmers are sitting by and watching it. How long will this last? How long will the press be able to live at the expense of western farmers and yet not sound a warning note when they see plainly that the farmers are being robbed? We think it is the duty of every paper that is living by the patronage of the western farmers to protect the interests of their readers. We are endeavoring to protect our readers. In doing this we do not claim to be taking any high moral stand or to possess any superior moral courage. It is simply a case with us of doing our duty.

When THE GUIDE was published first we stated that it was our aim to protect the farmers of western Canada and this we are going to do to the utmost limit, no matter what stands in the way. If the corporate and vested interests and the great forces of special privilege, do not like our attitude, then they are at liberty to do the other thing. We do not like this conspiracy of silence on the part of the press. If the press of western Canada, and particularly that part of it which appeals to the farmers for support, will come out and take an honorable and upright stand on the terminal question, we will soon have government owned elevators at the lake front, and the days of robbery will be past.

But no! These journals will not do this. Like the Dominion government, that also pretends to be so favorable to the farmer, they sit idly by and smile while the grafters rob the farmers. It may be all right for them to do so just at the present time, but there must be a change sooner or later. Truth is bound to prevail in the end, and while we do not claim any special merit for so doing, we are going to publish the truth when we can find it, and we have got hold of a great deal of it during the last few months.

* * *

The rain looked good to the farmers. Prospects are bright for another good crop in the west. Now we want to see that the farmers get full value for what they grow. This is just as important as growing it.

NOTHING DOING YET

We have heard no racket from the direction of the Grain Exchange yet that would indicate that the terminal elevator companies that were fined for falsifying their accounts have been disciplined. Surely the members of the Grain Exchange will take some action. We are curious to know what the action will be. The matter, we understand was discussed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Grain Exchange (called the council) last week, but that nothing definite was done. The following are the members of the council: Geo. Fisher, president; A. D. Chisholm, vice-president; C. N. Bell, secretary; H. N. Baird, John Fleming, C. W. Lestikow, A. C. Ruttan, W. W. Black, G. V. Hastings, G. R. Crowe, Thos. Thompson, Andrew Kelly, C. Tilt, Donald Morrison.

There are some elevator men in the council, but not the majority. It takes time to get big bodies moving, but once under way they travel well.

* * *

ELEVATOR COMMISSION APPOINTED

The Manitoba elevator commission was announced on Tuesday, May 17th. The members of that commission are D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, F. B. Maclellan and W. C. Graham. The two latter men are two of the four who were recommended by the elevator committee of the Grain Growers' Association. We take it for granted that these three gentlemen will accept the appointment; otherwise the announcement would not have been made by the government. In accepting an appointment on the commission, Mr. McCuaig has gone against a resolution of the elevator committee, which was to the effect that no officer or director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association should accept a position on the commission until he had been a year out of office. This, of course, is a matter which rests with Mr. McCuaig and the rest of the directors. The elevator committee of the Grain Growers' Association stood firmly for an independent commission, over which the government will have no control. They could not get it because the government was determined that they would not appoint a commission over which they had not complete power. Following that the elevator committee determined to make the best of the bill that was passed and offered names of four men as commissioners. Of the four the government has chosen but two. Aside from all this we believe the elevator commission that has been appointed will be capable of doing excellent work in creating a government owned elevator system in Manitoba, if they are given the opportunity to do so. Hon. Robert Rogers stated publicly that the commission which the government would appoint would be independent in reality and that the control exercised by the government would be but a necessary formality. We hope this will be proven to be the case henceforth and we believe that the government will be giving the most positive evidence of its good faith in this respect if the elevator commission is allowed to go ahead and secure elevators throughout the province before an election is called. There is every evidence at the present time that a general election is being planned in Manitoba to be held in July. We, on behalf of the farmers of Manitoba, most emphatically protest against the election being held in Manitoba during the present summer. There is no need of an election this summer as the only great issue before the people is that of the elevator question. The government has declared its good faith towards the Grain Growers in the elevator matter. Now let them show it. It will be anything but the proof of good faith if the election is held before the elevator commission is given an opportunity to administer the act as it should be. The government has taken two months in which to appoint the commission. It will be less than four

months before there will be grain to be handled and put through the elevators. We make this as a fair proposition, that the government should give the elevator commission the present season in which to put the government elevators into operation, then it will be time for the government to ask for a renewal of the confidence of the farmers of Manitoba. If the elevator act is going to be administered satisfactorily, there is no doubt but that the farmers of the province will appreciate such work. There is no real reason whatever that can be advanced in the favor of holding an election this summer. The fact that the government has passed the elevator bill and appointed a commission does not convince the farmers of Manitoba that the system of government elevators will be provided. The government still holds the elevator commission in the hollow of their hands, and no matter how good, honest and efficient the members of the commission may be, the government has power to render their work absolutely futile. If the commission had been absolutely independent of government control we do not raise any objections to the government calling on an election whenever they liked, but the government deemed it wise to hold all control over the commission in their own hands and now the situation is entirely up to the government. The commission is responsible only to the government and if the elevators are not provided in a way they should be we cannot blame the commission, but we must blame the government. This is the stand which we take and we believe that the farmers of Manitoba are behind us. We are not considering the policy of the Manitoba government in anything except its attitude on the elevator question, and we confess that we are not absolutely satisfied with the method that the government has adopted. There is still an opportunity for the government to prove itself, and we demand that they do so. We repeat our protest against any election being held before the elevator commission is allowed to do its work. We stand by this and we know the farmers of the province are behind us. The farmers of Manitoba want government owned elevators and they are not in the mood to accept any trifling on the part of the government. **If the government will provide a system of elevators satisfactory to the farmers of Manitoba they will then have good reason to claim a renewal of the confidence of those farmers—but not till then.**

* * *

DAMMING THE ST. LAWRENCE

A group of American capitalists are asking the Canadian and the United States' governments for a very valuable privilege on the St. Lawrence river. They want the right to generate approximately 600,000 h.p. of electric energy by damming that river at the Long Sault Rapids near Cornwall. It is a somewhat difficult matter to realize at once just what that means; but when we are told that it would take pretty nearly one-half of the yearly output of all the coal mines in Canada to produce the same amount of 24-hour horse power, it can readily be seen how valuable such a privilege would be—to the capitalists at least. To Eastern Ontario, corporation control of that enormous energy might not be so advantageous. Large corporations with monopoly privileges have ever been noted for their strict adherence to the law of monopoly price, i.e., exacting as high a price as is compatible with the greatest possible profit. With them the interests of the consuming public are but incidental to corporation profits.

But there are other more serious objections to the scheme. These have been concisely set forth by the Commission of Conservation in a report on the project made last February before the International Waterways Commission—the tribunal that is to report upon the advisability of the proposed dam. The report of the Commission of Conservation stated that

Canadian interests are given a minimum consideration in the company's plans. Of the total proposed development only a small portion (one-sixth) would be developed on the Canadian side of the river. The Canadian market, it states, cannot at present absorb its half of the proposed development and, should power be exported to the United States, the vested interests it would create there would prevent its subsequent withdrawal to meet the future needs of Canadian industry. Moreover, the company proposes a new channel for navigation on the American side of the river, the approach to which would be beset with dangerous currents. Thus, if permission were given to build the dam, not only would it be exceedingly difficult for Canada to proceed with the deepening of the navigable channel of the St. Lawrence, but an all-Canadian route from Lake Superior to the ocean would become a dream of the past.

* * *

REALIZING WHAT'S WHAT

The United States is waking up to the fact that Canada is fully competent to conserve her natural resources for the use of her own people. Time was when popular opinion in the United States tended to regard Jack Canuck as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for Uncle Sam. But certain expressions of opinion of a contrary sort that are now continually cropping up in the American press show that this attitude towards Canada is fast giving way. Here is a sample from the editorial columns of the American Forestry Journal:

"Canada is measuring her timber resources and preparing to protect them by progressive and drastic measures against exploitation for the benefit of the wasteful foreign countries, including her next door neighbor. We cannot look to the north for our salvation. We must husband all our remaining resources and plant trees wherever they can be grown more profitably than other crops, in order that our own future may be assured. This is the only way. Canada has not the resources of her own needs and ours too, and she is sufficiently wide awake and intelligent to guard her own. The only way that our timber resources and Canada's can be made inexhaustible is by the application of the highest scientific knowledge and the broadest common sense."

* * *

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

The system of direct legislation by which the electors of any country have a certain control over their representatives in parliament is growing in favor most rapidly. In those countries where it is in force it has resulted in making the government really representative of the people. It has reduced the graft system almost to a minimum. Under the Initiative the electors are empowered to initiate and bring before the parliament any measure they deem advisable for the welfare of the country. This would preclude the possibility of such situations as arise in Canada where our legislatures very often refuse to pass legislation that the people want. If the Initiative is brought into effect the members of legislatures will be shown that they are only servants of the people as they are now incorrectly supposed to be. The Referendum will allow the people to kill any vicious legislation. For instance, the corporations may buy up the members of a legislature and get them to pass a certain bill. The people, by petition can demand that a Referendum be taken on that bill before it becomes law. By this means the voice of the people is secured and if they say the bill must not become law, it never goes into force. The advantages of the Initiative and Referendum are more firmly fortified by the Recall. The Recall is the safety valve by which the electors can rid themselves of a member who is of no use to the electors. We often see members of our legislatures who fail absolutely to represent the people who elected

them. If the Recall were in force the people could get rid of such a member. The people could sign a petition compelling the member to resign his seat. This would bring on a bye election and the unseated member would have an opportunity to vindicate himself before the people. It is very doubtful if a member who had been taken out of his seat on a petition of the people would have the nerve to face the people again. However, he would have the opportunity to do so if he wished. These three great principles of true democracy which are known as direct legislation will sooner or later be a part of the constitution of every province of Canada. That time is coming rapidly on and when it comes it will be better for Canada than today. It would be splendid if the system could be worked in the federal parliament. There are some members of the House of Commons, and some of them are in the cabinet, who represent nothing but themselves—unless it be certain corporations. They have fooled the people for some time but their time is coming sooner or later. As the saying goes, "You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." This will be proven true in Canadian politics in years to come.

During the summer is a good time for farmers to devote thought to the solution of the elevator and live stock problems. All three provincial farmers' associations have placed themselves on record as in favor of government ownership of the terminal elevators and all three provinces are in favor of a government owned and controlled dead meat export trade. The meat combine and the elevator combine have had a good time in the past and have pulled together a goodly parcel of money by exploiting the farmers. Now, it is time for the farmers to look after themselves. The Dominion government must come to the rescue and take over the terminals, and also provide a system whereby the western live stock raiser may be relieved from the present monopolistic system which eats up the profit of his business. One of the best methods of preparing to solve these questions is by instructing the western members of the House of Commons as to their duty in the matter. If they are thoroughly instructed they will be able to do good work in the House of Commons this next session.

* * *

We read in press dispatches that all the cabinet ministers are leaving Ottawa during the summer months. The life of a cabinet minister is almost unbearable when he is compelled to take a tour in a private car throughout the west, or a holiday trip through Europe. When we consider how our ministers sacrifice themselves for their country it is most touching.

* * *

Each investigation shows that the Grain Growers have been right in their claims that there is graft in the elevator system. There are a number of other investigations yet to be made. The Grain Growers are on the right track and if they keep at it they will soon make the west a farmers' country.

* * *

It will not do to let the branch associations die during the summer. There is a good time between seeding and harvest when meetings can be held and a great deal of good work accomplished.

* * *

The Saskatchewan elevator commission holds its first session in Moose Jaw on May 18. This commission is getting busy at the work for which it was appointed.

* * *

It is to be hoped that Tag Day in Manitoba will result in a large sum being raised to stamp out the great white plague in Manitoba.

The Grain Grower's Guide

Published every Wednesday at 275-277 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Canada
Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second Class Mail Matter

Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th, 1910

No. 42

The Empire's Sorrow

EDWARD Seventh has passed and George Fifth sits on Britain's throne. The death of a king, as a king, means little in the annals of a nation, but the death of Edward VII. at a time when an empire is passing through a crucial test means much.

Edward Seventh was more than a titular ruler. He exercised an influence more powerful than is generally realized. He stood for the whole empire and was a positive factor in shaping public measures, at all times disdaining partisanship.

His loss will be keenly felt by an empire struggling with grave internal and overseas problems. The British people will indeed be fortunate if the sagacious course of the dead monarch is duplicated under the kingship of His Majesty, George V., whom God preserve.

Edward VII. was born in Buckingham palace, November 9, 1841. He was baptised as Albert Edward and was the eldest son and second child of the late Queen Victoria and the prince consort, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg. On the 14th of December of the year of his birth he was, as the heir apparent, created Prince of Wales. After receiving a careful education under private tutors he studied at the universities of Oxford, Edinburgh and Cambridge. In the summer of 1860 he visited Canada, where he was enthusiastically received, and by special invitation extended by President James Buchanan he spent several weeks in the United States travelling as Lord Renfrew. His reception in American cities was no less cordial than that given him in the Dominion.

The young prince was appointed a brevet-colonel in the British army in 1858 and three years later was attached to the Curragh camp in Ireland. In October, 1861, he was made a bencher of the middle rank. The following year he was promoted to the rank of general and set out on a visit to Egypt, Palestine and Syria in company with the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, afterwards dean of Westminster. After the prince's return from the east he was introduced at the privy council, in 1863 he took his seat in the house of lords, and about the same time formally relinquished his rights to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg.

On March 10, 1863, at St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, he was married to the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the late King Christian of Denmark. Arriving in England the bride of the prince was received with every manifestation of public devotion. Lord Tennyson made this the theme of his poem:

"Saxon and Norman and Dane are we—
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee."

which interpreted the English sentiment towards the future queen. From the time of his marriage onward the prince discharged many public ceremonial functions in various parts of the United Kingdom. Near the end of 1871 he was attacked by typhoid fever and for a time it seemed as if his death were imminent. But he recovered his health completely. On February 27 of the following year his recovery was made the occasion of a special thanksgiving service in St. Paul's. In October, 1875, he sailed from Dover on his journey to India. He arrived in Bombay in November and between that date and his departure for England in March, 1876, he visited the chief provinces, states and cities of the

Nation plunged in Grief by the Death of Edward VII. George V. proclaimed King with ancient ceremonies.

Pertinent facts of the Careers of the Old and New Kings. Dead Ruler held warm place in hearts of his subjects. His loss is keenly felt at this time of a political crisis.

Indian Empire, being everywhere received with the utmost cordiality. With the princess he made an extended tour through Ireland in 1885 and in 1886 his silver wedding was celebrated. The establishment of the Imperial institute as a memorial of the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887 was due mainly to his suggestion and exertion.

In 1893 he sat on the poor law commission and in 1896 was appointed chancellor of the newly created University of Wales.

In the Diamond jubilee year (1897) he established the Prince of Wales hospital fund for the better support of the London hospitals. At the great naval review that year he represented his mother the queen.

Ascent to Throne

On the death of good Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901, His Majesty ascended the throne as King Edward VII., took the oath on the 23rd, and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies on the 24th.



The King is dead. Long live the King!

The coronation service was fixed for June 15, but His Majesty was taken ill at Aldershot on June 15, and had to cancel all public engagements prior to the coronation festivities. On Monday, June 23, the king and queen proceeded to London, and on the following day it was announced that the king was suffering from perityphilitis, commonly known as appendicitis, and an operation was immediately performed by Sir Frederick Treves. For days his life again hung in the balance, but a robust constitution coupled with the best medical skill available, enabled him to ward off the destroyer. Even when battling for his life, the solicitude of his majesty for his subjects was demonstrated. It was well known that in many cases the arrangements were completed for celebrating the coronation. The king expressed the hope that the provincial celebrations would be held as arranged, and many of them were so held on June 26, or shortly after that date; but they were greatly modified, and in many places abandoned, and in every place the thanksgiving services were turned into services of intercession. The list of coronation honors was published by especial command of the king, who also instituted an Order of Merit and a decoration for members of the civil service, called the Imperial Service Order.

On Tuesday, July 15, his majesty was able to leave London and embark on the Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth, proceeding thence to Cowes. His convalescence progressed rapidly, the 9th the coronation service took place in Westminster abbey.

On Sunday, August 10, their Majesties, with the royal family, attended a thanksgiving service at the Chapel Royal, and services of thanksgiving were held in St. Paul's cathedral and throughout the empire. The coronation review of the fleet took place at Spithead on August 16, and a royal progress through London on October 25, followed by a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's on the 28th.

The king's birthday of that year was celebrated at Sandringham on November 9, amongst the guests present being the German emperor. The late king of Portugal was a guest of the king at Windsor afterwards, arriving on November 17.

In 1903 the king was proclaimed the emperor of India at a great durbar, held by Lord Curzon at Delhi. This was described by contemporary writers as one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever witnessed in a land of splendid sights.

The Royal Family

To the late King and Queen Alexandra have been born: Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born January 8, 1864. He died January 14, 1892. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York, now king; born June 8, 1865; he married Princess Victoria May of Teck, July 6, 1893. Other children of the dead sovereign are Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1857; married to the Duke of Fife on July 27, 1889; Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Princess Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869, and married on July 22, 1896, to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Edward's military titles were probably more numerous than those of any other sovereign. He was colonel in chief of the

Continued on Page 10

The Guide Essay Contest

Last fall the Grain Growers' Guide offered prizes to the students of the Manitoba Agricultural College for the best essay written on the subject of "Co-operation in the Distribution of Farm Products." Quite a number of students wrote essays in this contest, and we are glad to announce the results in this issue.

The prizes offered were: \$25.00 for the best essay from students of the third and fourth years, and \$50.00 divided into three prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 each, for the best essays from students in the first and second years. The judges in the competition were: Principal W. J. Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College and Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The judges have read and marked all the essays and the prizes have been awarded as follows:

Mr. J. C. Smith, of Winnipeg, third year student, received the \$25.00 prize for the best essay written by the students in the third and fourth years.

Mr. P. B. Logan, of Winnipeg, first year student, received \$25.00 prize for the best essay written by the students of the first and second years.

Mr. John E. Sirrett, of Neepawa, Man., also a first year student, received the \$15.00 prize for the second best essay written by the students of the first and second years.

John F. McIntosh, of Stonewall, Man., a second year student, received the \$10.00 prize for the third best essay written by the students of the first and second years.

The comment of the judges is published in this issue and will be interesting to our readers. In a way the results of the contest were somewhat disappointing to us, but we were breaking new ground and therefore should not have expected too much at the beginning. The students took hold of the work very well and made a very creditable showing, considering that the subject was an absolutely new one. The seed has now been sown and we believe that those students who have given study to the subject will give more study to it in the future. Our aim in offering these prizes is to encourage the study and practice of the great principles of co-operation. We believe that there is no one method by which the western farmers can so greatly benefit themselves

as by working together with one accord for the common good.

We have decided to continue the competition for another year and have offered prizes to the students of the five different years for essays to be written on the subject, "How Western Farmers Can Benefit Through Co-operation in the Handling of Farm Products." This will make the subject more interesting and will necessitate more study on western conditions. We have not room in this issue of The Guide to publish the prize winning essays, but will publish all four of them

in my opinion, cannot be placed upon its consideration at the present time.

Since our social and commercial structures have been so erected as to make individual dependent to a great extent upon individual and community dependent upon community, it is desirable that those who have to do with educational forces so mighty in their influence and practical in their results as the press, should use their best efforts towards the encouragement of the intelligent study of such interdependence. Those who in the past have thought of the term, "co-operation" as associated only with the marketing of farm produce, will find, upon careful study, that there is

to the study of this subject than in the past, and I shall be pleased, as I am sure the student body would be, if you could arrange to continue the competition in the writing of essays on this subject. I feel certain that the results could not fail to be apparent in an increased interest in the advantages of co-operation by our rural people.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. BLACK,
Principal.

MR. CERERAR'S REMARKS

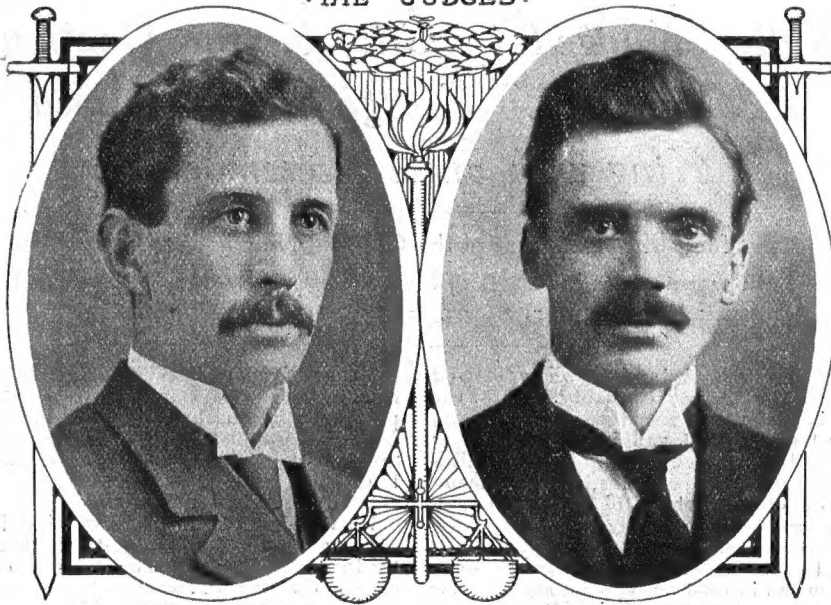
Mr. T. A. Cererar, who was one of the judges in the competition, makes following comment:

I have read with a great deal of interest the essays submitted by the students of the agricultural college on the topic assigned to them for that purpose by THE GUIDE, viz., "Co-operation in the Distribution of Farm Products." Some of the essayists have wandered a little afield from the subject given. Some have dealt with it more in a theoretical, than in a practical way. Some have many excellent ideas. Almost all show evidence of hurried preparation. This can easily be understood when the fact is taken into consideration that they were written during the period that the student's ordinary studies make such heavy demands upon his time.

The idea of THE GUIDE inviting essays on subjects of this kind from the agricultural students is an excellent one, and, if permitted, I would suggest that in future if possible the period for writing the essays be arranged at a time when those taking part would have more leisure, which would enable them to give more thought and study to the subject assigned.

Our agricultural college is doing a splendid work in that it is taking the boys from the farm during the slack months in farming operations and is giving them a better equipment for carrying on farm work, not alone in the useful practical knowledge they may acquire, but more important, by training them to think more clearly and correctly, enabling them in this way to look at their work from a proper view point. Education does not consist in storing away in the mind an innumerable number of facts, which can be trotted out as occasion demands; nor does it consist, as many wrongly think it does, and as the tendency commonly is today, in sharpening the faculties of boys and girls that they may be better equipped for the "battle of life," as it is sometimes called, or, in other words, giving them sharper beaks and stronger talons with which to triumph over their fellows. Its proper function is to develop the individual that he may be enabled and inspired to acquire knowledge for himself; and also that he may see and practice the proper relationship that should exist between himself and his fellows, socially and commercially. One of the beliefs or hopes expressed in almost

THE JUDGES



MR. CERERAR

MR. W. J. BLACK

during the next four weeks, and we hope they will prove an inspiration and encouragement, not only to students, but to all farmers in Western Canada.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



PRINCIPAL BLACK'S VIEWS

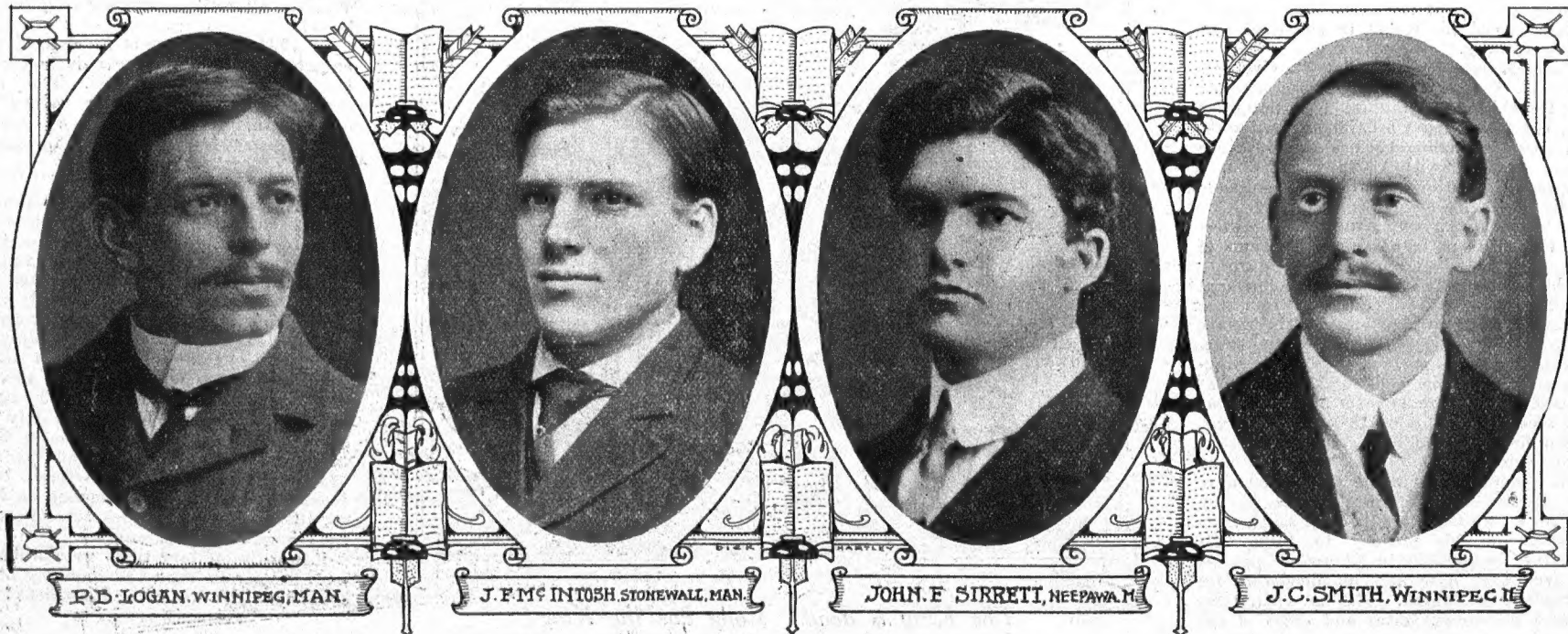
Mr. W. J. Black, principal of Manitoba Agricultural College, who was one of the judges in the competition, says:

It has given me great pleasure to examine the essays entered in your competition open to the students of Manitoba Agricultural College on the subject of "Co-operation." It is rapidly becoming more apparent that there are few problems confronting our people more important than that of intelligently applying the principles of co-operation to the affairs of life. So important is this subject in its bearing upon the future of agriculture that too much emphasis,

no limit, scarcely, to the extent to which its principles can be applied in the interests of progressive humanity. In the practice of agriculture it is necessary in the cultivation of fields to control weed pests as well as in the marketing of crops; in the building of roads as in the securing of reasonable freight rates. In education it is needed in the consolidation of schools as in the development of a national sentiment favorable to universal education. These I mention briefly; there are many others.

Farmers cannot co-operate to carry on any organization without deriving therefrom intellectual, as well as social, if not financial, benefit. Farmers' organizations in the past have had a wholesome effect upon the social life of the districts in which they have operated—a fact, I regret to say, which is apt to be easily forgotten.

In the Manitoba Agricultural College it is the intention to give greater attention



P. B. LOGAN, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. F. MCINTOSH, STONEWALL, MAN.

JOHN E. SIRRETT, NEEPAWA, M.

J. C. SMITH, WINNIPEG, M.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

all the essays was that co-operation would make people more human—in short, foster the development of the spirit of the golden rule of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us. The economic value of co-operation in correcting abuses that have arisen through the formation of combines and trusts has also impressed itself upon the minds of many of the writers, though not by any means to the fullest extent.

THE GUIDE is to be congratulated on the forward step it has taken by inviting these essays, and I trust it will continue in the future upon even a more comprehensive scale. They stimulate thought and discussion upon a phase of our commercial life that in more ways than one is tending strongly to crush and debase the best instincts of humanity.

Yours Sincerely,

T. A. CRERAR.

JOHN COCHRANE SMITH

The land of the heather stands to the front on the honor roll in the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE prize essay contest. The Cross of St. Andrews was upheld in the competition by a worthy representative in the person of John Cochrane Smith, a young man of twenty-five years, who is rapidly making good in his adopted land. December 14, 1885, was his natal day. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith, Corrie Lodge, Inverness, Scotland. He was educated at Inverness Royal Academy, Inverness College and Kimbolton College, Huntingdonshire, England. The lure of the Canadian west seized him in early life, and in the spring of 1903, he left his home and family, and crossed the water to carve his future in a new land. For over three years he worked out on farms at Cartwright, Man., and also in North Dakota. When the Manitoba Agricultural College opened for the first time in the fall of 1906 he enrolled from Cartwright, and has since been in steady attendance at the college. His summer months have been spent in farming, and he has also been associated with the college extension work at the agricultural fairs and institute meetings.

Mr. Smith says: "Both directly and indirectly, I derived a great deal of benefit from the writing of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE essay on 'Co-operation.' Previously I had read a number of articles on co-operation and co-operative principles in different periodicals, American and British as well as in the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. I had not, however, studied the possibilities of the application of the co-operative principles to western conditions, and the advisability, or as investigation shows the necessity for co-operative organizations in the Canadian west. Practically speaking, my knowledge of the subject was very limited when I decided to write the essay, and even yet that knowledge is necessarily extremely rudimentary. I can truthfully say, however, that the study involved in the preparation of the essay has opened my eyes with regard to the possibilities of co-operation, not only in Canada, but in any agricultural country. It has also given me some slight insight into the methods employed and the magnitude of the work undertaken by those who are doing their best to foster agricultural co-operation in Western Canada. I hope to be able to pursue the study of co-operation and follow the advance of the co-operative movement in the west, and shall look at it with a renewed interest and from a different, and I trust, a more intelligent point of view. I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider the same benefits will be derived by every student who undertakes to write such an essay. The subject is one which, I think, requires considerable study before an intelligent article can be produced. It is also of live interest at the present time, and I can see no better method by which the possibilities of co-operation can be brought before the farmers of the present generation, than through the efforts which are being made by THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE."

PETER BLYTHE LOGAN

Peter Blythe Logan is another of our prize-winners who hails from the "Land o' Cakes," having been born in East Lothian, Scotland, on March 28, 1881. For five years he attended public school, and three years at secondary school. Although a young man he has a varied experience and has come to Canada

as the place of opportunity for young men. He was in the stationary business in Scotland for nine years, but owing to ill-health, he took up work on a Scotch farm where he remained for four years. In the spring of 1909 he started out alone from his home and struck work at once on a Saskatchewan farm. At the opening of the Manitoba Agricultural College last fall, he entered the first year and intends to complete the five year course and specialize in dairying, as he believes that industry has a great future in the west. During the summer vacation he is engaged at work with the Crescent Creamery Company of Winnipeg.

Mr. Logan, in speaking of benefits says: "I derived considerable benefit from writing the essay on co-operation. It increased my knowledge to a great extent of the methods employed in the distribution of farm products. It has brought to me a clearer and fuller understanding of the great policy of co-operation and has confirmed my faith in the efficiency of this remedy for the present state of affairs. From a student's point of view I do not think a more advantageous policy could be pursued than the continuance of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE essay contest along similar lines. Ranking next in importance to the crop itself, is the method of distribution and the sources of supply. A thorough and accurate knowledge of these is essential to successful farming. By writing on these subjects the student would increase his knowledge, would become more alive to their vital importance, and would be better able to judge whether existing conditions are the best obtainable, and in the case of faulty and inefficient service in these branches would be competent to see and apply an effective remedy."

JOHN E. SIRETT

The only native Canadian to capture one of the prizes offered by THE GUIDE in the essay contest was John E. Sirett, a young man of twenty-two years of age who was born in the district of Glendale, near Neepawa, Manitoba, on January 7, 1888. He comes of good stock, his father being English, and his mother Scotch Canadian. As a boy he attended the Gordon public school near home, and later at the Minnedosa High school. A year ago he entered the Manitoba Agricultural College where he has done good work. At present he is engaged in work at the Saskatchewan Agricultural College at Saskatoon.

This young Canadian writes us: "The practice in writing and the information gleaned on the subject of co-operation was a great source of education to me. In tracing the history of co-operation in other countries, as well as in Canada, I found it to be not only a wide subject but one of vital importance to every farmer in Western Canada. In my opinion it would be a profitable subject for the students of Manitoba Agricultural College to write upon next year."

JOHN F. McINTOSH

John F. McIntosh is a young man, twenty years of age, who has made a good start in the world, and has a bright future ahead of him. He was born at Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1890, and was educated in the public schools of that city. With his parents he left Scotland and came to Canada in 1903. He decided to get into the commercial field at once, and took a job with the C. P. R. as office boy, which he held for about a year and a half. He then went into his father's store in Winnipeg. At sixteen years of age, he set out to try his hand at farming at Neepawa. He had been at his work for about nine months, when his father bought the farm on which he is now living, at Stonewall, Man. For the last two years he has been an attendant at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

On the writing of the essay the prize-winner says:

"Up to the time I started to write the essay, I had thought very little about co-operation in relation to farming. When I began to study the subject, my eyes were opened to the benefits that could be derived from it, if taken up by the farmers of the west. I think it is a good subject for the students to write on. The boys who go to the agricultural college, are out to get the best ideas going, and co-operation, in my opinion, is in the first rank."

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The Empire's Sorrow

Continued from Page 7

1st and 2nd Life Guards, Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Royal Engineers. He was colonel 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service corp of volunteers, of the 3rd battalion Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland rifle volunteers and hon. admiral of the fleet. He held the rank of field marshal in the German and Austro-Hungarian armies, and was colonel in chief of the 1st Dragoon regiment of the Guards and the 5th Pomeranian Blucher Hussars in the German army. He was also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th regiment of Hussars.

Albert Edward was the first Prince of Wales from birth for nearly one hundred years, the previous holder of the title, born to bear it, was George Prince of Wales, born 1762.

At least one attack has been made on his majesty's life, April 4, 1900, when a young man named Sipido shot at him as he was leaving the Nord station at Brussels, en route for Denmark. Fortunately the bullet missed the king, though only narrowly. Sipido alleged as his motive that he wished to kill his majesty because he had caused thousands of men to be killed in South Africa.

Perhaps the greatest order his majesty instituted was the Edward medal for conspicuous bravery in mines and quarries. The medal is in two classes, the first a silver and the second a bronze medal, and it is ordained that "the medal shall only be awarded to those of our faithful subjects and others, who, in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others from perils in mines and quarries within our dominions and in territories under our protection or jurisdiction have endangered their own lives, and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation

to us by the principal secretary of state for the home department." It is open to the colonies as well as to the home land, and it is also open to both sexes, and furthermore, should the holder of a medal perform a second deed of daring it will be recorded to a band attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended. The medal is circular with the royal effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a design representing the rescue of a miner, with the inscription "for courage". The institution of the order was October 18, 1907, and is eagerly sought after and highly prized.

Visit to Canada

Canadians and Americans remember the king more as Prince of Wales, for it was in that capacity he paid his historic visit to this part of the world in 1860. His majesty, when he was only 18, enjoyed a triumphal tour through the Dominion. From St. Johns, Nfld., he proceeded through the whole of British North America, being received at every point with the greatest enthusiasm. He laid the first stone of parliament house, Ottawa, and opened the Victoria bridge, over the St. Lawrence river at Montreal. A medal was afterwards struck to commemorate the visit. Before leaving America the queen allowed the prince to visit the United States, where he was received with the greatest respect.

Not only did he visit Canada and the United States, but in 1862 he paid a visit to the Holy Land, visiting all places of historic interest, and everywhere being received with the greatest enthusiasm and respect.

In 1875-6 he went on a tour through the Indian empire, and the scenes of brilliance with which he was greeted by prince after prince of India was almost beyond description.

Thrice he visited Ireland, the first time in 1885, and the other twice after his ascension to the throne. On each occasion he met with the kindest greetings from noble and peasant, not even members of the league failing in their expressions of loyalty.

The king visited every European capital, republican and monarchical, and in 1894 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the czar in November. At whatever capital he visited he was always greeted with the utmost cordiality. In Paris and on the Riviera he was as well known as in the city of London.

Both as Prince of Wales and King Edward VII. his majesty always evinced a keen love of sport. During 1896 he won the Derby and St. Leger with Persimmon the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. He kept a splendid racing stud, and his nominations have won quite a number of minor races. As a shot there were few better men handling a gun, and he was well known in the preserves of nobility and commoner he chose to honor as a guest for his ability to make a big "bag." Of late years his majesty was wont to sit while shooting, and a special stick seat was designed and manufactured for him.

A keen yachtsman, his majesty has been the commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron which has its headquarters at Cowes, Isle of Wight. He has owned both racing and pleasure craft, and has won many a trophy after keen competition.

Every class of clean sport found in him a good patron, though he may not have taken part in what was going on.

To the initiative of his majesty is due the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the colonies and India, designed to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887. It aims at comprising complete collections of the products of various parts of the British empire, a commercial intelligence department for the promotion of trade and industry, and a great school of modern oriental languages, opened in 1890. In 1890 some \$2,250,000 had been subscribed for the purpose, at home, in Canada, Australia, and India, and the foundation of a building costing \$1,500,000 was laid by Queen Victoria in 1887.

Thought for Hospitals

His majesty always took a deep interest in the work of the hospitals of the land, but more particularly with those in the metropolis. In the Jubilee celebrations of 1887 he took a prominent part in the Prince of Wales hospital fund, which was the means of aiding enormous sums to the endowment and maintenance of hospitals not too liberally blessed with

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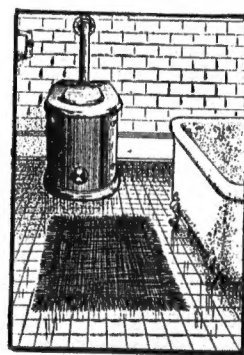
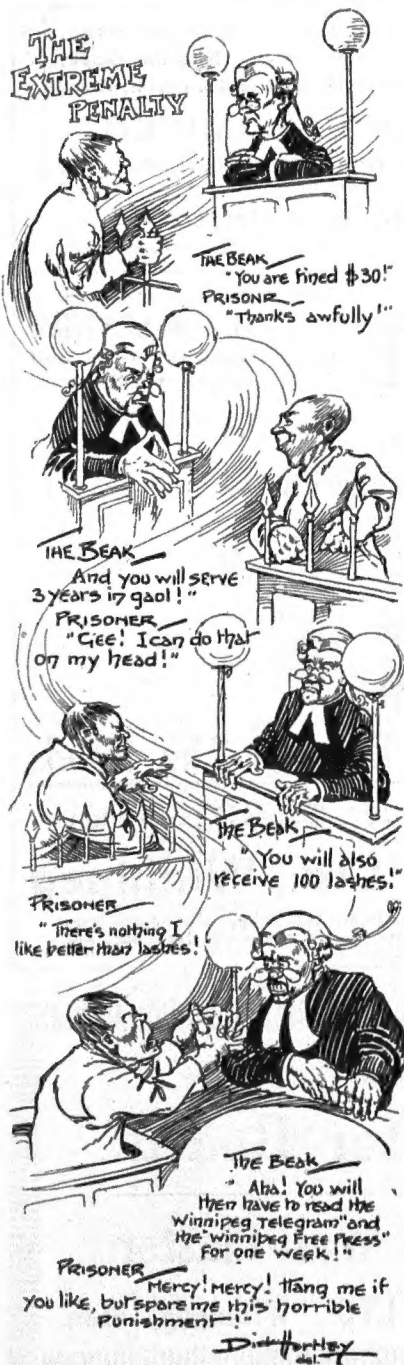
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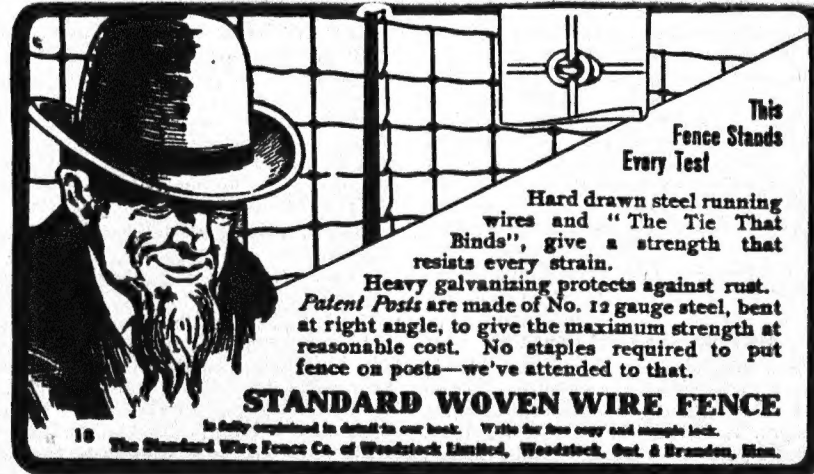
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riches and incomes. In the first year of his reign over \$500,000 was distributed by the fund. It was to this fund that Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen gave an endowment producing \$80,000 yearly. His majesty also gave to it the proceeds of the coronation gift which London determined to make him in 1902, stating that "no scheme for emphasizing the coronation appealed to him more than that for augmenting the hospital fund."

Edward VII. was popular with every class of the British people. His scrupulous and untiring attention to the duties of the position of Prince of Wales fitted him to occupy the throne with brilliant success. As a lover of outdoor life, of agriculture and sport, and as an ardent Freemason, he reflected the characteristic tastes of the majority of his subjects. As a patron of the theatre, of art, and of letters, he has done much to encourage the pursuits of culture. His zeal in the interests of hospitals, in the housing of the poor, and above all, his wonderful influence in international diplomacy, so remarkably in evidence in the Anglo-French treaty of April, 1904, all make the welfare of his people at home and abroad. His proud title of Edward the Peacemaker, has been well earned, for it is a matter of common knowledge that his own individual efforts have on more than one occasion been the means of banishing the war cloud from the sky when it loomed blackly. Twice or thrice international war has been almost imminent, and would have broken out had not his majesty stepped into the breach, made matters right, and paved the way for a continuance of peace.

Funeral Arrangements

The king held a privy council last week at which the question of a special memorial service to Edward VII. was considered. It is now known that seven kings besides George V. will attend the funeral of Edward VII. They are: William, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia; Frederick VIII. of Denmark; King Haakon VIII. of Norway; King Alfonso XIII. of Spain; King Emanuel II. of Portugal; King Albert of Belgium; King George I. of Greece.

Other mourners will be the Queen of Norway, the Archduke Ferdinand, representing the Emperor of Austria; the Dowager Empress Marie, Feodorovna and the Grand Duke Michael, representing the czar, and the Duke of Aosta, who will represent the King of Italy.

The Official Gazette publishes a proclamation appointing May 20, the day of King Edward's funeral, as a day of general mourning throughout the United Kingdom. The body will lay in state for three days previous.

On the day of the funeral of King Edward memorial services will be held in every church and chapel through the country. It is just possible that the King's body will be taken to Westminster Abbey for the first part of the funeral, in which case the funeral will be one of the most imposing ever held in that ancient edifice.

New King Proclaimed

With medieval rites shaped by thousands of years' precedent the accession of George V. was Monday proclaimed to the empire. The chief ceremony was in London, the heart of the empire, but in every large city of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the main centres of the colonies in every clime, the proclamation announcing the death of Edward VII. and the succession of his son, the Sailor Prince, was heralded. The ceremony at London was marred by leaden skies and a chilly day, which emphasized the grief of the people. The weather harmonized with the nation's spirit.

When vast crowds of the city and suburbs thronged into the heart of the metropolis to witness the splendid ceremonies attending on the final announcement that the reign of George V. had begun, they found the streets lined up mile upon mile with troops. The Life Guards, soldiers, foot guards, the crack regiments of Aldershot and London barracks, formed gigantic lines less picturesque because the troopers had donned great coats against the chilly wind. Between midnight and 8 a.m. 7,500 soldiers marched to their posts in the city. The majority of spectators were mourning. In silent thousands they flocked to the centres of the ceremonies, St. James' palace, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, and while their cheers for the new

monarch rang sturdily as pledges of fealty, grief for his predecessor dampened their enthusiasm.

Not all the splendor of the middle ages could have added to the brilliancy of the actors in the pageant announcing the imperial proclamation, though bad weather detracted from its beauty. The ceremonies began at 9 o'clock when in friary court of St. James palace, the hereditary marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, took his stand on a crimson draped balcony overlooking the court. About him was a glittering and many hued crowd of officials whose titles are forgotten, save when a new ruler takes the throne; the Garter king-at-arms, York herald, pursuivants, rouge dragons, rouge croix and blue mantles. As they appeared a thrill ran through the great mass of people about the court, thousands upon thousands straining for a mere glimpse of the spectacle.

Read Council's Proclamation

On each side of earl marshal stood king's sergeant-at-arms clad in a dark court dress and bearing maces. From the balconies overlooking the court the scene, was viewed by a great gathering of diplomats, officials and peers of the realm. The Norroy king-at-arms, William Henry Waldon, thereunder read the privy councilman's proclamation formally telling England what all the world has known for three days; "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign, Edward VII., of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has come to Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, we therefore, lords spiritual and temporal of this realm being here assisted with those of his majesty's privy council with numbers of other principle gentlemen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice, consent, tongue and heart to publish and proclaim that high and mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now by the death of the late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V., by grace of God, of the united kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond the seas, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all kings and queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince George V., with long and happy years of reign over us."

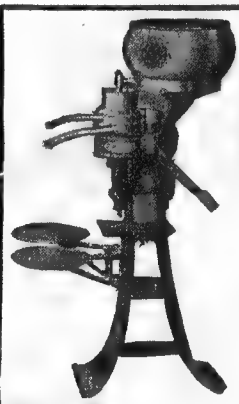
Then the officials marched from the balcony through the palace to the ambassador's court, where the king had placed at their disposal royal carriages for their journey into the city proper. Behind them were Britain's military leaders, the headquarters' staff and some of the field marshals, including Lord Kitchener, Sir Evelyn Wood, Lord Grenfell and Lord Roberts, the "Bobs" of the nation's heart. All were gorgeous in the scarlet uniforms of their rank. Their approach was announced by a blaring of trumpets. The officials accompanied by clattering cavalry escort, swept solemnly through the streets, through Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross and the Strand, on the city side of the dragon monument at historic Temple Bar, used in lieu of the ancient gates of the city of London. There they were met by Lord Mayor Knill, gorgeous in his state robes and scarlet and sable clad sheriffs and aldermen with their heavy gold chains, the insignia of their offices swinging over their gowns. From Temple Bar to the Royal Exchange the procession advanced, and there for the third time the quaint ceremony was performed, four men in scarlet and gold coats, bearing trumpets and tabards escorted by a squadron of Life Guards, going before to summon the populace with great blasts.

Our New King

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Great Britain's new ruler, is the second son of Edward VII. the first son, the Duke of Clarence, having died in 1892. He was born at Marlborough house, June 3, 1865. His titles in addition to Prince of Wales, were Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Great Stewart of Scotland, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Garrick, Baron of Renfern and Baron Killarney.

He was baptised at Windsor castle on July 7, 1865. On July 6, 1893, he

Continued on Page 23



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The Naval Question

Editor's Note:—At the request of Mr. Chas. Lunn of Ituna, Sask., we are publishing herewith some correspondence between himself and Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Naval Question. In publishing these letters we are not inviting a controversy on the subject and will not denote space to such a controversy. There are several opinions on the matter, but there can hardly be more than one opinion on the desirability of giving the taxpayers a referendum on the naval question. These letters show both sides of the question, and are interesting from that standpoint. We believe our readers will do their own thinking, and we leave the following to them:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir Wilfrid,

I write as one of your most loyal supporters in the past and as a dyed-in-the-wool Liberal and vice-president of the Ituna Liberal Association in respect to your policy of building a Canadian navy. In the first place, I feel quite convinced that your intentions are good and that you conscientiously desire the welfare of the Dominion in every way, and at the same time I feel just as certainly convinced that your policy is wrong and that it will introduce what will eventually be a very dangerous element to our beloved land.

As a Britisher, I feel perfectly safe as we are, defended and protected by the best and most powerful navy in the world, and that is destined, by British pluck and energy and determination, to keep well ahead of any other navy that is being, or ever can be, constructed. My motto has always been and I believe always will be, "One King, One Empire, One Fleet and One Flag."

All our other colonies and dependencies are satisfied as they are, and to offer to support our present navy with contributions towards its expenses and development, and I can see no valid reason why Canada should not do the same. As we all know, we have enjoyed peace and prosperity under her protection, without money and without price to ourselves, and so we, out of gratitude for past favors, and blessings, owe it to ourselves to strengthen and protect our protector in every way possible, and not by trying to build a rival navy to show our independence of what I believe we can never be independent of.

I could say a good deal more but do not wish to weary you, and will only add that if you persist in following the policy of building a Canadian navy, we shall get into even a worse position than we are in, through our policy of bounties to the iron and steel industries which, as you well know, entail us in an expenditure of many millions of dollars annually.

With these views, I cannot, of course, continue to support your government, and shall, in season and out of season, condemn your naval policy and feel sure that it will spell disaster to our party.

Trusting you will abandon such a tremendously perilous course and with kindest regards, beg to remain, dear Sir Wilfrid,

Yours most sincerely,

(Sgd.)

CHAS. LUNN.

Ituna, Sask., Feb. 28, '10.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

Ottawa, March 5, 1910.

My Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 28th February. I have no observations to offer as to your opinion of our naval policy. I would be sorry on this or any other question that any member of the party should not be free to follow his own convictions.

Let me observe to you, however, that you are altogether in the wrong as to the facts upon which you base your conclusions. You say that all of the colonies and dependencies are satisfied to remain as they are, and to offer to support our present navy with contributions towards its expenses and development, and you see no valid reason why Canada should not do the same. I grant you that such was the policy of the other colonies in the past, but that a change is now taking place in this respect. Australia is building a navy of her own. She used to contribute to the Imperial navy; now she has ceased her contribution and is using the money for the construction of an Australian fleet, and, indeed, she receives for that end a contribution from the Imperial parliament. You see, therefore, that the position is absolutely reversed.

New Zealand is not building a navy of her own yet, but she has stipulated that the Dreadnought which she has supplied to the Imperial navy shall be stationed in the Chinese waters and that the accessory ship shall be stationed in her own waters. In this again, there is a marked alteration in the policy of New Zealand.

With all due respect to your convictions, I persist in my own, and if you only think over the subject again, you will come to the conclusion that a country with a population of 7,000,000, as Canada now has, can no more exist without some navy and some militia, than can a city of fifty thousand souls exist without police protection.

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

(Sgd.)

Mr. Lunn Writes Again

Jasmin, Sask., March 19, '10.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir Wilfrid,

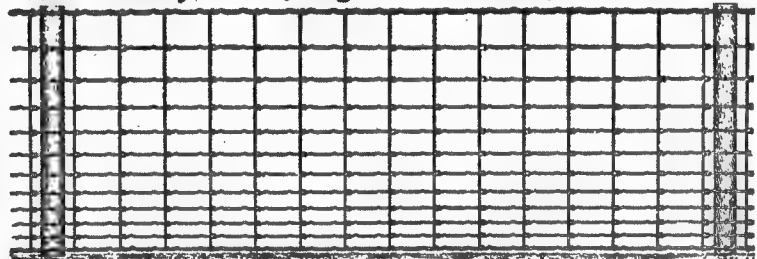
I thank you for your kind reply of 5th inst. to my letter re your naval policy, and all I wish to do is to express what I feel in regard to the matter, as with me it looks so different from what it appears to do to you.

Ever since Canada has been a British colony she has enjoyed British protection

Continued on Page 18

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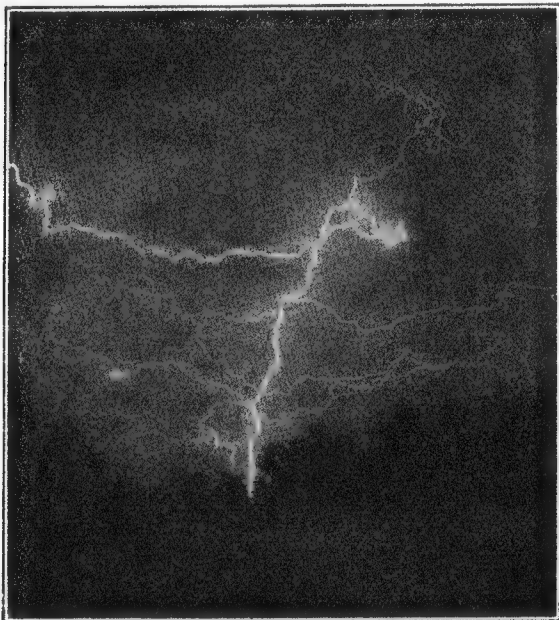
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MORE INVESTIGATION NEEDED

Editor GUIDE:—The last issue of THE GUIDE has an account of the recent prosecution and fining of three terminal elevators for violation of the Grain Act. The Grain Growers were well aware that the practice of mixing and shipping out more high grade wheat from these elevators than was taken in by them, had been going on for some time so that this exposure was no surprise to them. It was only to be expected that any honest attempt at investigation would bring the rascality to light. But what is surprising, and should challenge the attention and compel the serious consideration of every Canadian citizen, was the evident attempt on the part of those connected in the prosecution to hush the whole matter up and keep it from the public. Was there really collusion for the purpose of trying to shield those high class rascals from public odium and condemnation? Are the Canadian people to understand that there is one course of treatment in Canada for the rich criminal and another for the petty thief? This sort of thing should not be tolerated. The people should demand an investigation. The public should know who is responsible for this attempt to screen these elevator criminals. It would appear that the president and secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, when they got an inkling of what took place, called upon the warehouse commissioner, the magistrate who tried the case, and the lawyer who prosecuted for the government for the purpose of getting the proceedings in the cases just tried, but were refused any information. These men were entitled to all the information in connection with these cases because they represented those whose property was being manipulated and tampered with. Yet they could get no information and had to wire a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa to ask to have the report of the police court proceedings laid on the table so that it could be made public, and then there was only a part of the report in our western papers. The people should not let this matter drop. They should enter such a protest as would prevent any attempt to screen criminals no matter how high up, in the future.

This whole business should open the eyes of western farmers and show them the necessity of supporting their organization and their official organ, THE GUIDE, which has taken these elevator prosecutions and laid all the information they could obtain before the people.

J. W. SCALLION.

Virden, Man.

A CORRECTION

Editor GUIDE:—In looking over my contribution published in THE GUIDE of April 13th, re The Government Pork Packing Plant, I notice a few typographical errors have been made which change somewhat the meaning of the sentences in which they occur. At the foot of the second column it reads, "Should such a thing occur the politicians would make merry, etc." It should read, "The plutes would make merry, etc." Plutes is an abbreviation for plutocrats. It would seem from the sentence as it now stands, that I was deliberately making an assertion that would unjustly censure our politicians, which was very inconsistent. And where is the politician who would not take exception to such a tirade upon the dignity of the representatives of the people. Another typographical error is where it reads as follows: "In the late investigations in the western states

as to the workings of the meat combine, etc." it should be "eastern states." The papers a few months ago devoted considerable space to this subject of the meat combines in the east, so no doubt many of our farmers are somewhat conversant on the matter. There is another typographical error of minor importance which occurs in the following sentence: "Still they might remain in the field long enough to submerge the interests of the co-operative plant." It should read: "Still they might remain in the field long enough to prove subversive to the interests of the co-operative plant."

JAMES FLETCHER.

Kingman, Alta.

REPLY TO MR. GREEN

Editor GUIDE:—In your issue of March 16 Mr. F. W. Green returns to his attack on farmers' elevator companies in a presumably mythical conversation headed "Elevators and the Interests." He states that "In some cases our farmers' elevator companies have tasted of the sweets of the sweat from the brow of the toilers and will hang onto their hold like leeches until compelled to let loose." If this means anything, it is that some of the farmers' elevator companies have distributed unduly large dividends and are robbing their patrons. But may I ask is there anything wrong in tasting the sweets from the sweat of the brow of the toilers? Do we, when hiring our farm hands give them in wages and board every cent that their labor brings in? Sometimes I admit that we have done so, when crop failures and low prices compelled us to. But not many of us, myself among the number, hire men solely for their companionship or for their value as table ornaments.

From figures recently published in THE GUIDE, I understand that there are fifty-two farmers' elevators in operation in the west today. From what I know of the situation these are not over one-third of those that have been brought into existence in the past twenty-five years. If Mr. Green's contention is correct that the profits are undue, why have so many of these concerns disappeared? I think I can safely say that the following are the principle causes: Insufficient capitalization, undue competition of the line companies, too small charges and dockage, lack of cohesion among the shareholders, and insufficient support from non-shareholding farmers, the suffering of control to leave their own hands and poor business management. Those that have survived have only done so after a tremendous amount of work and the acceptance of a large amount of responsibility in the public interest by the directors, and officers, etc. So far as I have ever heard they are well entitled to any dividends they may have earned. In spite of the agitation that is being aroused by the Grain Growers' Association for government ownership there is a growing feeling among the less noisy but by no means the less thoughtful farmers, that this scheme would render valueless the most valuable lessons of self-reliance and interdependence that have been earned in the past eight or nine years from the successes attending their united efforts in securing redresses from many abuses from which they were suffering.

At the present time the principal improvement required to insure to us the proceeds of our toil to which we are entitled are:

1. The prevention of admixture and

consequent depreciation in value of our grain at the terminals.

2. The prevention of manipulation of the prices of our grain in European markets in the interests of speculators.

3. A sample market in Winnipeg.

4. Facilities for special binning, either by individual or joint shipments without deterioration or undue dockage.

Of these requirements the first two would not be appreciably influenced by the government ownership of interior storage. The third, the sample market we have today in a limited but most valuable degree in the offices of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in Winnipeg, and its value will doubtless increase under present conditions without government intervention. In this connection it must be borne in mind that under the present Grain Act provision is already made for sampling on practically the same lines as the advocates of government ownership suggest. And the fourth requirement we already have at point, where there are farmers' elevators operated by the farmers in their own interests, and I submit that it is in the extension and operation of this system of farmers' elevators along co-operative lines that the best interests of the farmer can be served. With local ownership and management of such elevators, with a central advisory body in close touch with the markets, the results, I am positive, would be much more satisfactory than they can be under government ownership and control. The citrus growers, the grape growers, and the farmer's elevator companies have already shown us what can be done along these lines, and the articles appearing in one of the magazines, one of which was reproduced in THE GUIDE of the 23rd of March, should be studied by all western farmers.

We have now evidence in Manitoba of the system we are likely to get from any government, and so far as I can see the less government intervention we have in such matters, the better for us. As I stated in my reply to Mr. Green's former attack, in the matter of inspection, we have already men checking the grading of the government inspectors in the Winnipeg yards, and whether with cause or not, it is very unlikely that there would be any less friction than there is today if the government were to own and operate the interior elevators, as necessarily there must be less elasticity than in a system in which the management was under local control and no compensating advantages.

Now, I am well aware that these views will be deemed by many as heretical, but the Grain Growers' Association was not instituted as a mutual admiration society and the welfare of this most important industry demands a much fuller discussion of the pros and cons of the elevator question than has been accorded in the past two or three years. The association (in both provinces) having been stamped by its leaders into the government ownership scheme. Although this letter has attained great length, I will, with your permission, discuss some of the figures presented by Mr. Crerar in your issue of the 16th March, designed to show that the operation of the interior elevators under government control at the suggested rates, would be profitable.

Even admitting that the elevators would handle the amount of grain stated by Mr. Crerar, I would like to point out that the revenue ascribed to "additional storage" would be altogether too high. With improved transportation this has a tendency to decrease annually, and on the basis of the receipts of one elevator with which I am acquainted, from that source last season, (1908-09) the figures would have been \$78,511.38, as against Mr. Crerar's \$261,704.65, a shrinkage of \$182,193.27. I also note that no allowance is made for rent which is at least \$5 per elevator, nor so far as I can see for assistance to the operators in the busy season. Neither is there any appropriation for taxes. This last omission is, I believe, intentional and is not fair and neither is it honest. It is not fair because the business is well able to carry its own share of taxation and I know of places where should the elevator be struck off the roll, at least one-sixth of the village taxes would have to be made up from other sources, some of which, under present conditions are less able to bear the burden than are the parties that these buildings are designed to serve. It is not honest because the promoters of the scheme have persistently told us that if

it were brought into effect the whole cost would be borne by the parties interested. The shortage of the storage charges added to the rent, taxes, and deficiencies in the salary line, will, I fear, run away with all Mr. Crerar's balance, and leave the commissioners without salary and a deficit to boot unless something is made out of the dockage, a most necessary source of revenue at the suggested rates except where very large turnovers are made.

F. J. COLLYER.

Welwyn, Sask.

MR. GREEN'S RETURN

Mr. Green read the above letter from Mr. Collyer and replied as follows:

In reference to a letter from Mr. Collyer of Welwyn, which appears elsewhere in this issue, I wish to make a comment or two. I really cannot see what my friend objects to in what he calls my "attack on farmers' elevators." He gives a quotation from an article entitled, "Elevators and the Interests." He puts his own construction on it, which is altogether different from the quotation itself, and immediately asks if there is anything wrong in this, and proceeds to admit its truth. He says: "Sometimes I admit we have done so when crop failures and low prices have compelled us to." This reminds me of a story told by Professor Robertson of an old Dutch miller who appeared at the bar of justice in the high court of the universe. When asked if in the course of his life as a miller, he had ever taken an unjust toll from the poor farmer, he replied that only when times were very hard and prices very low, that just a little had been taken, and begged for pardon. But he was told the day of pardon was past and justice had now commenced.

I never dared to put this matter so forcibly as friend Collyer has put it, and I question if I would have believed it if it had not been admitted by my friend. But I know he has much more knowledge and is much better posted in this matter than I am. Now, my conclusions from his letter are that sometimes crop failures and low prices have compelled some farmers' elevators to make such charges for dockage and pursue such business methods as would enable them to distribute unduly large dividends, thereby robbing their patrons. Further, that those farmers' elevators that have failed, have failed because they did not charge sufficient dockage and prices and pursue other business tactics such as would permit of these dividends.

What our farmers are interested in now is the discovery of some plan of running elevators where there shall be no undue dockage, and charges; where the business methods shall be open and above-board and still the institution pay its way. If there has to be a dockage and a charge, farmers should know what that dockage and charge would have to be in order to put that institution on a paying basis; and if our friend will help us in making that discovery, one step in advance will have been taken. His long and wide experience will fit in admirably for giving assistance in this matter. Because most people are guessing at it our friend says Mr. Crerar is all wrong.

One or two words about the remedies our friend suggests. First, he says, prevent mixing. Second, prevent manipulation by establishing a sample market in Winnipeg. Now, if our friend in his next letter will show how a sample market in Winnipeg will prevent mixing and manipulation, it will throw a lot of light on the subject. Many fear that this will give the greatest kind of an opportunity for mixing and manipulation. Yea, to an extent undreamed of under the present grading system.

F. W. GREEN.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

Editor GUIDE:—May I be permitted to say, that the suggestion of Mr. H. Speare, of Copley, in THE GUIDE of the 20th inst., that the names of those M.P.'s who vote for South African extension, if it comes to a vote, be conspicuously published, seems very business-like. They will be tolerably certain to be relieved of their parliamentary duties by their exasperated constituents at the next election. This is the more necessary as all the papers published at Winnipeg, except THE GUIDE are carefully suppressed.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1910, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1910, both days inclusive.

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ANDREW URQUHART,

Dundurn, Sask.

Sec. 35, T. 32, R. 2, W. of 5.

sing all news of South African scrip in the interest of the trust. On the 5th inst., there was a long debate in the House at Ottawa, when Dr. Roche and Mr. Glenn Campbell presented the Grain Growers' case, Col. Hughes reiterated the veterans objections to the extension. Judge Doherty showed up the unreason and injustice of extension from a jurist point of view and even Hon. F. Oliver admitted that extension was entirely unjustifiable. All of this was omitted by the reptile press from the reports of the day's proceedings.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.

Shoal Lake, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

RE COMMISSION CONTROLLED ELEVATORS

Editor, GUIDE:—Now the elevator commission is about to visit a number of places in the province to give the farmers generally an opportunity of expressing their approval or otherwise of commission controlled elevators, I would like to ask my brother farmer to reread my letter that appeared in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE of the 9th of February last. I believe there are some points mentioned therein that will appeal to most farmers, and I beg to repeat the last item of the above mentioned letter and strongly urge the farmers to state their willingness to submit to a small tax per acre (and it would be very small), of all land under crops of grain to meet any deficit that might arise in the first years of operation. This would enable us to dispense with the sixty per cent. clause, which is, I think, an objectionable feature of the Manitoba Act. There will from the very start be other officials than the commissioners, such as office staff and inspectors, and funds must be forthcoming for their salaries.

Secondly, any accumulation of funds accruing from dockage should be kept in a separate account and not carried to the general revenue. This fund would be available to meet losses that might occur through damage to grain in those elevators—damage that might occur under most careful management. For instance, it is said that on one occasion, one of the large transportation companies had to enter the market and buy a block of No. 1 wheat to replace a similar quantity that had spoilt in one of their terminals. Should this fund become unnecessarily large the dockage might be lessened for a while, the farmer would then get his own again. This fund would be his property and by no line of reasoning or equity, can it be construed as an asset to be carried to general account, as is proposed by the Manitoba Act.

Points like these will have to be carefully considered and my farmer friends should be prepared to meet the commission with very liberal views. As the net profit to the farmer who is up to date in the marketing of grain is not less than 25 per cent. more than it was before the Grain Growers movement started, he can well afford to go down in his pocket to make this other step forward a success from the start.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Regina, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

FOR FREE TRADE

Editor, GUIDE:—It seems unfortunate to me that so many supposedly intelligent men after a short stay in Great Britain, should on returning to this country attempt to create a false impression in the minds of those who are not in a position to know the facts as regards the question of free trade in that country. When they arrive back here one of the first things they do is to impart to the press of this country, that England will soon be forced to adopt tariff reform, or in other words protection. What is it that they have seen there which forces them to this conclusion? Is it the unemployed? Would they not find the unemployed question just as great if they journeyed back by way of New York? Why certainly they would; and New York surely has protection enough (if a tax on imported articles is protection). Then I ask why does protection not solve the question there? Or if, while in Europe they had journeyed to Germany and seen Berlin, they would find exactly the same conditions there. Unemployed everywhere, proving conclusively that protection does not protect the worker or even find him employment, save at the

expense of his fellow countrymen. No just person will admit that it's right from any point of view to rob one man for the enrichment of another, and if wrong for individuals the same principle must apply to the community and likewise to society as a whole. For society is a huge organism of which we are all a part and an injustice done to any part of society will be felt by all. So that any law which gives one class an undue advantage over any other must be founded on injustice, that in the end it will be found to have benefited no one, but to have left its evil influence on all. Now let us examine some of the facts as regards the evil effects which a partial freeing of trade has caused England to undergo.

In 1880 England's exports were £223,000,000, and in 1907 it had risen to £426,205,000, an increase of £203,205,000. During the same period the increases in the protectionist countries of France and Germany had been £32,681,000 and £185,722,000 respectively. So I ask of protectionists are these facts to be lightly placed on one side to suit their nebulous theory of so-called protection, a system which protects the rich and robs the poor. Even in Great Britain the iron industry is doing fairly well although not possessed of the vast deposits which we find in America. Great Britain exported in 1898 to the value of £22,400,000 and in 1908 it rose to £37,406,000. Their value in exported wool was in 1898, £21,900,000 and in 1908 it was £28,391,992. Exported cotton goods increased in the same period over £30,000,000, and to place a climax on this astounding record of progress, the working classes in Great Britain are paid higher wages, get cheaper and better food, shorter hours of labor, etc., than the working classes of either France or Germany. These protectionists with their quack remedies and their warm sympathy for the toiling masses, always fail to realize the fact that labor and land are closely allied in the production of wealth, and quite naturally fail to see any connection with the fact that idle land in an old country like Great Britain means idle hands. But thanks to the great foresight of a man by the name of Lloyd George, in commencing to place the taxes where they justly belong—on land values. I am of the opinion that the protectionist will soon have to purchase a new record for his machine. For the old one, patch it how he will, is continually failing to do the thing which he has for so long been foolishly dreaming it would do. In closing I would like to ask the protectionist the following questions; Who pays the duty? How are imports paid for? Why is a rebate allowed on all goods re-exported? Why do all tariff reformers (protectionists) propose to exempt raw material? And in conclusion I will take the liberty to quote a speech from Mr. Chamberlain which he made in the prime of his life, in 1885, and in which I quite agree with him. "The soil of the country is in a few hands, and that is the real, the true and permanent cause of depression which we all regret. The remedy is equally simple; it is not to return to a protective tariff but it is to be found in a radical reform of the land laws of this country. I tell you that any proposal to put a tax on corn is a proposal to put rent into the pockets of the landlords, and any proposal to tax manufacturers is a proposal to put profits into the pockets of particularly favored manufacturers." Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, yours for complete free trade.

W. D. PRICE.

Winnipeg.

♦ ♦ ♦

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

So long as all the increased wealth which modern progress brings, goes but to build up great fortunes, to increase luxury, and make sharper the contrast between the House of Have and the House of Want, progress is not real and cannot be permanent.—Henry George.

♦ ♦ ♦

A prude is sometimes a person who noses around for something to get shocked at.

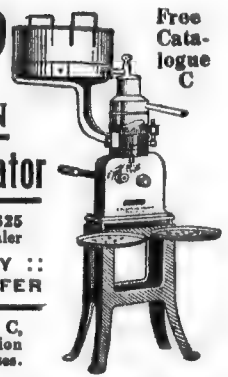
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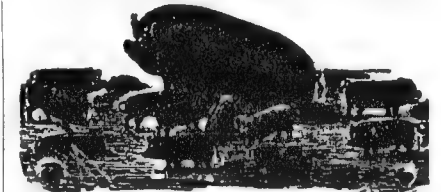


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"Surely, zat may be, sare," replied the policeman, "but ours is the only Emperor who is a 'opeless idiot. Come wiz me."—London Labor Leader.

♦ ♦ ♦

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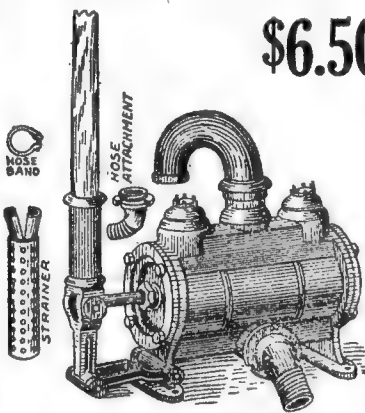
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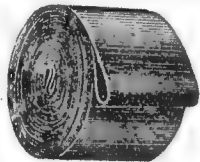
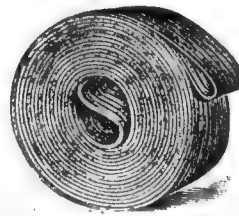
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The line of rubber belting we handle is one of the best made, heaviest duck being used in its construction. It is uniform in width and thickness, not affected by change of temperature, and is thoroughly stretched in the manufacture, thus reducing the amount of stretching caused by working, and enabling you to get full power, as friction remains same.

41B173, 2 in. wide, 3 ply, per foot	\$0.12
41B174, 4 in. wide, 4 ply, per foot12
41B175, 5 in. wide, 4 ply, per foot26
41B176, 6 in. wide, 4 ply, per foot32

ENDLESS RUBBER THRESHER BELTS

41B177, 150 ft., 7 inch, 4 ply	\$53.00
41B178, 150 ft., 7 inch, 5 ply	66.75
41B179, 150 ft., 8 inch, 4 ply	62.00
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41B181, 160 ft., 8 inch, 4 ply	65.00

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Of course it is too early yet to give entire sway to our optimistic hopes for an enormous wheat yield this year; but it is not too early to estimate what twine you are going to need, basing calculations on last year's yield and your extra acreage this year.

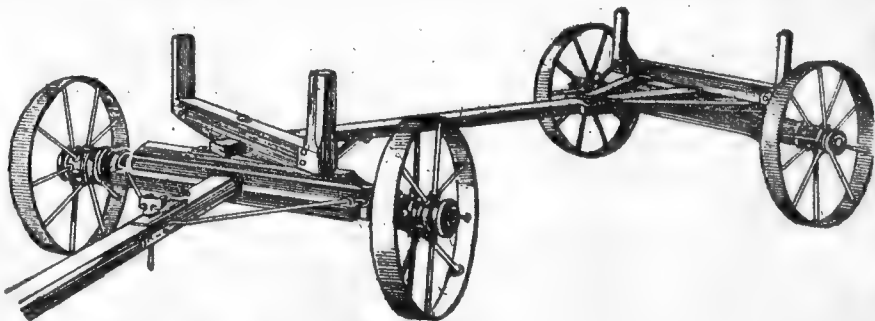
Placing your orders now entails no responsibility, and ensures your safety.

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS	WINNIPEG	BRANDON	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
◆ GOLDEN MANILLA (550 feet, per pound)	\$8.59	\$8.70	\$8.92	\$9.02	\$9.23	\$9.23
EATON STANDARD # - (500 feet, per pound)	\$8.09	\$8.20	\$8.42	\$8.52	\$8.73	\$8.73

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Every farm should have a handy low-down wagon, and at the price we sell they are within the reach of every farmer. They are convenient for hauling farm machinery from one field to another, loading stock, carrying grain, or any work which a wagon can be put to. We guarantee this truck to be perfectly reliable. Height of wheel, 28 ins. in front, 30 ins. in rear, tire 4 x 3/8 inch, height of standards, 12 inches, distance between standards on bolster 38 1/2 ins. Shipping weight 475 lbs. Capacity 3,000 lbs.

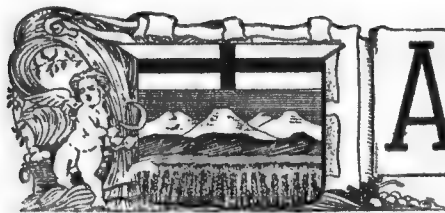
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

IS THE GUIDE READ?

Some time ago a few persons entered into a discussion on the value of special departments and the opinion was expressed that as far as the other provinces were concerned the provincial departments were useless. The writer took the opposite view and stated that the provincial sections of THE GUIDE were read all over the country and that under no consideration should these be dropped. As this was only "talk," nothing further was thought of the matter, but a striking proof has been received lately that the Alberta section is read in other places besides Alberta. The writer had occasion to ask for information regarding the co-operative plan as in operation in Denmark and Switzerland. Replies were received from readers of THE GUIDE in Ontario. Mention was also made that information had been received relating to a flour mill suitable for small millers and for farmers and the offer was made to supply the information to any person interested. Several enquiries have been received and nearly all of them from outside the province of Alberta, mostly from Saskatchewan. Both these articles appeared among the ordinary news of the Alberta section and were not displayed in any way. Is this not a striking proof that THE GUIDE is read?

E. J. FREAM.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

Under date of April 15, the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, wrote the following, which is of interest to the Alberta farmers especially as the chilled meat proposition is being brought to the front again:

"With reference to the resolution on the chilled meat industry, I would say that while there is no doubt that if the production of live stock in the west were such that a regular and plentiful supply could be guaranteed, the establishment of a chilled meat industry on business lines would probably be of great value to the country, the conditions at present are scarcely such as to warrant the government in taking active steps on the subject.

"Judging from the experience of other communities similarly situated, it is likely that a period of from ten to twenty years will elapse before the Grain Growers of the new provinces will begin to fully realize the necessity of keeping stock. The growing of grain is a much easier proposition and so long as the present prices of cereals are maintained the western farmers will be very slow to go in for other lines of husbandry. If the people refuse to furnish the raw material there is no use blinking the fact that it will be useless to establish a large plant, only to have it be idle during at least a great part of the year. Our eastern packing houses are at present being conducted under great difficulty owing to shortage of material, and the same condition of affairs is likely to prevail very soon in the west, unless the farmers as a body decide to raise more stock than they are now doing.

"Under these circumstances the department of agriculture does not feel justified in recommending that the government furnish the somewhat extensive guarantee involved in either of the schemes which were submitted to the minister of agriculture last year by the promoters who came here from Edmonton."

Yours faithfully,

FRANK OLIVER."

It is true this letter was addressed to the secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and while the conditions as mentioned might exist in the eastern provinces, it is not so in Alberta. Here we have been meat raisers for so long that the meat industry has always seemed the important one, and it is only during the last few years that grain growing has become prominent. It is not so very long ago since the impression was abroad that a large portion of Alberta was unfit for anything except cattle grazing purposes. This impression is now gone forever for the cattle plains have been turned into wheat fields, and it is rumored that

ere long cattle will be almost as great a rarity as buffalo upon these plains. To the north, however, we have the great mixed farming districts, and here cattle are still plentiful, as it is found that the man who is prospering is he who is feeding his grain on the farm and turning off the finished product in the shape of butter, beef and hogs.

Unfortunately, however, conditions are to some extent changing even in the mixed farming district, and too many calves, young heifers and cows have gone to the slaughter house in the last few years. This can be traced to the lack of markets. At the present time the beef industry of Alberta is practically in the hands of three firms, and they decide upon the price which shall be paid for the finished article, in most cases paying no attention to the market conditions. This price is generally as near to four cents, live weight, with the inevitable five per cent. shrinkage, as it is possible to purchase the animals, and is more often under the four cent mark than over. Then, again, there is no discrimination between the grain fed beef and the hay fed beef. One farmer will keep his beef steers in a warm stable and give them every attention, while another will let his bunch run out at the straw stack. When the buyer comes around he offers both farmers the same price and when the first man complains, he is told that he will make it up on the increased weight of his cattle. There is

effect that nothing but government inspected meat was for sale in the shop. The small man is not able to display this card and is therefore placed at a disadvantage at once. This has thrown the whole export business in the hands of a few firms and the result is chaos. The farmers are not getting the prices they should and are going out of the business.

No complaint is made against the Inspection Act; the trouble is with the system it has created, and the point arises, if it is necessary for all meat exported out of the province to be inspected why should not the meat intended for consumption in the province be inspected? Surely we are as good as our neighbors and if they were in danger before getting inspected meat we are equally in danger at the present time and are entitled to every bit as much consideration. How can this be remedied? The answer seems to be by a system of municipal abattoirs, where all the meat intended for consumption could be slaughtered. This is one of the questions which will be discussed at the western convention, and we should give the matter a little thought in the meantime. At the present every small butcher has his own slaughter house which is generally not an up-to-date one, and the number of these houses corresponds with the number of butchers in the town. There is no chance for saving and the possibilities are more for an extravagant and

AN INVITATION TO VANCOUVER

Matters in connection with the proposed convention are progressing apace and it is hoped that the definite date will be announced within the next two weeks. From all over the two provinces messages of appreciation and sympathy with the movement have been received and it is anticipated that when the convention is held it will be a very representative one, probably the best ever held in western Canada.

Vancouver, of course, is strongly interested, and the following letter has been received from the secretary of the Vancouver Exhibition Association:

"I have to inform you that your circular letter dated March 24th was read at the meeting of the executive council of the Vancouver Exhibition Association on Friday last, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this association is in hearty sympathy with the objects of the United Farmers of Alberta, as expressed in their circular letter dated March 24th, and that they be invited to hold their conference in Vancouver, during the exhibition week, commencing Monday, August 15th, and that the president of the Vancouver Exhibition Association represent our association at such conference."

great need for some competitive market, which will bring to the farmer who looks after his cattle the price his stock is worth.

Again, a few years ago there were, in almost every town in Alberta, one or two small butchers or merchants who had gone to the trouble of working up a trade at some inland points in British Columbia, with the result that they were shipping out a few carcasses of beef and pork weekly to hotels, small butchers, lumber camps, and others. Then the government in its wisdom decided that meat should be inspected and the Meat Inspection Act was passed. No doubt this was a necessary act and it is only right that consumers should know that the meat they are eating is fit for human consumption, but it was not fair to the producer that he should be placed at the mercy of a few firms at practically only a moment's notice. These small men lost all their customers in British Columbia at one time, as they were unable to comply with the conditions of the Inspection Act, which state that the meat must be stamped by an inspector who was present when the animal was killed. As the inspectors are appointed by the government and they must be qualified veterinarians, only the large packing houses are in a position to have the inspectors and this works a hardship, not only on the small local men, who were formerly exporting meat, but also on the small independent men trying to do business in opposition to these large firms. Take a look in the butcher shops of the big firms in the larger cities and you will find a placard to the

wasteful system of slaughtering.

When this idea was broached a short time ago the question was raised that the expense would be too great, and that men who are qualified to act as inspectors are too few. If the work now done in from two to six small buildings can be done in one, surely this will eliminate expense to some extent, and as for the inspectors there will be no need to have one in every town. It would be an easy matter to arrange for regular slaughtering days and for one inspector to have charge of the slaughter houses or abattoirs in several towns. This would ensure the appointment of good men and would keep them busy after they are appointed.

This is the condition of affairs in Alberta and there must be a remedy at an early date or the prophecy of Pat Burns that in a few years beef will have to be imported into Alberta will be fulfilled.

This, of course, applies mainly to the dead meat trade to the west. There still remains the solving of the problem of the export business eastward. At present the beef is shipped on the hoof and a large amount of freight is paid on roughage which should remain on this side, and be worked here into valuable by-products. To protect our export business we need a thorough meat chilling system, and this system must be forthcoming from the government. We care not for the schemes submitted last year; they provided for the guaranteeing of bonds of a private company. We would just as soon see this a government enterprise from start to finish and when the Dominion depart-

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - - Innisfail

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

ment of agriculture refuse to move on account of the request for an extensive guarantee the officers are merely grabbing hold of a pretext in order to shelve the problem for the time being.

The cattle business of Alberta is in a very unstable condition at the present time and to revive it prompt and decisive measures must be taken. These measures call for the establishment of a local system which will put the small man on an equal footing with the combine, a complete chilled meat system, no matter if it is only a small one at the start so that the present wasteful system of shipping on the hoof can be eliminated, and last, but decidedly not least, the establishment of a competitive market where the farmer can get value for the goods he has to dispose of. Probably the last will be provided by the establishment of the first.

E. J. FREAM.

THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

The report of the bacon commission is an interesting one, and for a long time to come it will be possible to refer to same for data. Not the least interesting is the statistics given, showing the average price per cut received for the years named and the seven months ending July 31, 1909, with the balance always very much in favor of the Danish farmer:

	1903	1894	1895	1906	1907	1908	1909
Denmark.....	\$7.00	6.10	7.41	8.05	7.61	6.93	7.92
Canada.....	5.81	4.98	6.00	6.68	6.30	5.90	7.20

C.N.R. PAYS FIRE DAMAGES

Judgment was given in the Supreme Court at Edmonton, at the last sittings, in favor of two Vermillion farmers, H. O. Woods and A. W. Roseborough, who brought action against the Canadian Northern Railway to recover damages for the destruction of property on their farms by a fire which started from the C.N.R. tracks on September 25, 1909. Each brought action against the railway company for \$1,000 damages. The railway company denied that the fire had been started through the negligence of its servants and endeavored to prove that they could not be held liable as all statutory regulations, such as fireguards, etc., had been complied with. On the conclusion of the arguments in the first cases, Chief Justice Sifton gave judgment for the plaintiff, Roseborough, for \$721.50 and costs, and for the plaintiff, Woods, for \$771.50 and costs.

RELATING TO PRE-EMPTIONS

The executive of Rose View Union met on April 23 and the following resolutions were adopted after lengthy discussions concerning the different subjects.

"We, the Rose View Union, do strongly endorse the resolution of Edmonton Union in regard to consolidated schools as we believe that every district should have the power to handle its own affairs in this direction."

"Resolved, that this union endorse the proposition of Lakeford Union in regard to the erection of a large capacity, first class, flour mill to be owned and operated by members of the U.F.A. only, and would suggest that a most suitable place for same would be found in the Carbon district, which grows the best spring wheat in the northwest, and having all necessary natural resources to run same, viz., coal and water.

"Resolved, that seeing the unjust way in which the pre-emption have been distributed in the districts where same

are allowed, and whereas a great number of settlers who were unfortunate enough to adjoin school lands in these districts are left to make a living as best they can on one quarter section, and do not enjoy the privilege of obtaining a half section of land, as do their more fortunate neighbors, although being otherwise fully entitled to this privilege. This union is therefore of opinion that some provision should be made for those who are adjoining school lands and have no pre-emptions, and we would suggest that the government throw open said school lands for pre-emption by those adjoining same, and that a district be set aside en bloc by the government in some unsettled part of the country to take the place of said school lands thus distributed and this union is of the opinion that any lands thus set aside by the government would in a very short time become as valuable and marketable as those that would be opened up for the benefit of the farmers who have no pre-emptions because they are adjoining school lands, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the other unions and they be requested to take this matter up with their different parliamentary representatives to allay the discontent existing among the unfortunate who have no redress, except by our members in the west taking up the matter on their behalf."

For instance, take the C.P.R. irrigation lands directly south of the Knee Hill district, the school sections in that particular block were transferred north of the north line of township 28, making, in some instances, as many as four and five school sections in one township. This we consider is very unfair and think the state of affairs should be remedied.

ROBERT S. SHAW, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

A HAIL INSURANCE RESOLUTION

At the last meeting of Clover Bar Union the following resolution was adopted and it was decided to forward same to the executive committee, to be considered by them when framing the hail insurance resolution to be submitted to the government.

"Resolved, that we, the Clover Bar Union, re-affirm our former resolution in support of resolution No. 8.

"And be it further resolved that we prefer optional in preference to compulsory hail insurance and we believe that seventy-per cent. of an average crop should be the maximum insurance, and we would further suggest that four dollars be the maximum when the farmer retains the crop. But providing the insurance exceeds four dollars, the government shall then take possession of said crop until about ten days before time of harvest, when they shall sell said crop by public auction to the highest bidder and the proceeds shall be used to re-imburse the premium fund, but the party insured shall protect the said crop from damages by stock, and the purchaser shall have permission to harvest, thresh and remove said crop from the land within a reasonable time. And be it further provided that if in the judgment of the adjuster the crop has not been up to the average, or injured from any other cause, the same shall be taken into account at time of settlement and we further believe that no insurance should exceed eight dollars per acre."

E. KEITH, Sec.

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CUMBERLAND SECURING CONTRACTS

The members of Cumberland Union have the pork packing agreements distributed among the neighbors and expect them to be returned on the eighteenth of May, when they will be forwarded to the general secretary immediately. In the meantime, four contracts, aggregating forty hogs per annum, have been completed and forwarded to the live stock commissioner.

♦ ♦ ♦

SHOULD JOIN TOGETHER

In discussing the binder twine question at the last meeting of Lowden Lake Union, it was thought that a better price could be procured on same if all the unions in the province joined together and purchased the twine required direct from the manufacturers. We would like the matter to be taken in time for another year and see if some such arrangement could not be arrived at.

J. H. BRADLEY, Sec.

WILL FORM CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY

At the regular meeting of Robert Kerr Union, held on April 23rd, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That the pork packing agreement be laid over till the next meeting.

"That all hail insurance plans be submitted to the executive and let them say what further steps shall be taken.

"That the labor question be held over for one month.

"That we endorse the action of the executive in regard to the private hail insurance companies.

"That we endorse the action of Rose View Union on the Hudson Bay railway question.

"That all members subscribe for the GUIDE."

A movement has been started to form a co-operative company and 65 farmers have already signed the provisional agreement, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby endorse the scheme of the company that is about to be formed for the purpose of handling our hay, finding markets, shipping, warehousing, sorting and collecting for same, and agree to sign the proper papers incorporating such company when presented to us. This company to be formed shall be for the mutual benefit of the shareholders as outlined above, and also enable the shareholders to buy their provisions, lumber or any other article that the directors may see fit, at wholesale prices. The intention of the company is for each farmer to take one share only, the amount of the share to be determined at a general meeting which will be held at Pincher Creek at an early date.

D. JAMES, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

JOHN KNOX ENDORSES RESOLUTIONS

At the regular meeting of John Knox Union the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Messrs. Peterson and Krause, "We most strongly recommend that the legislature do not give any individual company the privilege of doing hail insurance business in Alberta."

Moved by Messrs. Lahl and Kladikm, "That we adopt the resolution of Rose View Union, and that all unions of the U. F. A. join in protesting that no more land grants or subsidies be granted to any schemes by private companies or individuals, but that in the future all railroads be constructed and owned by the government."

OTTO SCHOENING, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

PROTECT THE BEAVER

The regular meeting of Lake View Union was held on April 23, there being a good attendance of members.

On motion of Messrs. Quinlan and McNeice a resolution was adopted strongly protesting against the destruction of the Beaver dam on Pine Creek, and the secretary was instructed to correspond with the game guardian for the district and also with the R. N. W. M. P. on the matter. Any party that can furnish information on the matter is requested to communicate with the secretary, and same will be thankfully received.

The pork packing agreement was discussed and the secretary instructed to correspond with the general secretary, pointing out that this union considers that the clause binding the farmer to supply all the hogs he raises, over and above the number he guarantees, is too binding, and the union is of the opinion that there would be no trouble in getting the 50,000 hogs necessary for the establishment of the plant if the farmer had to supply the number he guaranteed only, and no more except at his own option. A great many farmers would sign for a specified number but would not bind themselves to deliver all they raised. It was thought that most of the farmers would sign for from 10 to 20 hogs each to get the plant started.

The tenders for binder twine was laid over until the next meeting.

It was decided that the regular meetings of the union should be held on the first Saturday in each month.

A. R. STEWART, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

WILL SECURE SIGNATURES

East Lynn Union held its regular meeting on April 21st, there being a good attendance of members. Official Circular No. 3, was discussed and the action of

the executive in the matter of hail insurance was endorsed.

The pork packing plant came up for discussion, with the result that the secretary received instructions to write for fifty agreement forms, and East Lynne Union will endeavor to get every one of them filled in.

JAMES KENNEDY, Sec.

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ARRANGING FOR PICNIC

We contemplate holding a monster U.F.A. picnic about the latter part of June, in which the unions in the neighborhood of Stettler will take part, and we hope to secure the assistance of some outside speakers to make the picnic more successful. Fuller details will be given later.

Thirteen pork packing agreements were forwarded to the general secretary, guaranteeing the supply of 153 hogs per annum.

H. A. STEELE, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

CELEBRATE EMPIRE DAY

The regular monthly meeting of Valley District Union was held on April 30th, there being a good attendance. Seven new members joined and this brings our membership up to 27 and there are still a good number that we expect to bring in.

With regard to the question of hail insurance, this union is in favor of the whole matter being left to the executive for them to try and draw up some plan which will be acceptable to the majority.

Our union also desires to endorse the action of the executive in protesting against legislation allowing private companies to solicit hail insurance in the province.

I was instructed to write the minister of railways in support of the resolution of Rose View Union in regard to the construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

Our union would very much like to make up a big order for binder twine and will try to get the other unions in this vicinity to co-operate with us to make up a carload order at least.

We are arranging to hold a picnic on May 24. A good committee was appointed to make arrangements and everything looks good for a splendid time.

A. E. BUMPUS, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

CO-OPERATE

The regular meeting of the local Union No. 158 (South Mannville) was held on April 16, with the president in the chair.

After the disposal of routine business the following matters were taken up and resolutions passed.

It was resolved that Mr. Sutherland be asked to parade his horse for the inspection of members before any arrangements are made with him.

On motion of Messrs. Hind and Veitch, this union strongly endorses the action of the legislative committee in entering a protest against the passing of legislation placing the matter of hail insurance in the hands of private companies, and that the matter of a suitable scheme be left in the hands of the executive to work out.

On motion of Messrs. Fielding and Hind it was decided that while the Hudson Bay road will be a distinct advantage to this district, this union is opposed to its being assisted by land grants and subsidies.

The secretary was instructed to forward subscriptions to THE GUIDE for each member.

In the matter of securing binder twine, it was resolved that prices be secured, and Mannville Union requested to co-operate in making up a large order.

PERCY FIELDING, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

CLARKEVILLE UNION

The regular meeting of Clarkeville Union was held on April 25, all the members and officers being present.

We had the pleasure of enrolling five new members, which brings our total up to seventeen.

After the usual routine business was attended to we had a very enjoyable program, consisting of dialogues, recitations and songs, and everyone present declared to having spent a most enjoyable and profitable evening.

SYDNEY C. JONES, Sec.

BRING RAILROADS TO SETTLERS

A meeting of Bellecamp Union was held at Patrick Hurley's residence on April 21st, with President Farrell in the chair.

Four new members were enrolled, making a total of 29 to date. Four subscriptions were taken for THE GUIDE, and five pork packing agreements completed.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with Tring Union regarding the organization of an agricultural society.

A motion was passed supporting the suggestion of the general secretary regarding hail insurance, as contained in Circular No. 3.

A motion was passed supporting the action taken by the executive committee regarding hail insurance legislation, as was another supporting the resolution of Rose View Union in regard to grants to railroads.

The following resolution was passed, and the secretary instructed to forward same to the general secretary for discussion among the unions:

"Whereas, in view of the fact that some of the projected railroads in Alberta are going through country unsettled or very thinly settled and in other cases are going through country already supplied by close railway facilities, and, whereas, there are well settled parts of this province that are greatly in need of railroads, therefore, be it resolved, by this union, that the executive committee be asked to take this matter up with the provincial government and urge that all railroads whose bonds are guaranteed by the provincial government should be located where there is the greatest need of railroads, and that the location of such lines should not be left entirely in the hands of company promoters and speculators."

After considerable discussion on matters of local interest the meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

RECRUITING MEMBERS

A meeting of Lac Vincent Union was held on April 23, in St. Armand's school house. Owing to the busy season but fifteen persons were present and very little work was done.

It was moved and seconded by Gratton Brothers that a special meeting be held in the northern part of this settlement, known as Therrien P.O., on May 14th, at 8 p.m. for the purpose of recruiting members.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. E. BERTRAND, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

CO-OPERATION TO THE FRONT

A meeting of Lakeford Union was held on April 30th, when there was a discussion on the advisability of a co-operative store for the benefit and use of the members. A letter was read from Mr. D. C. Humbke, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Store, Limited, Gwynne, containing much information. Several further enquiries were made and the secretary instructed to secure answers to same from Mr. Humbke.

We agree to the plan to submit all hail insurance propositions to the executive and let them say what further steps shall be taken, but don't fail to give us compulsory hail insurance.

ALFRED GREEP, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

SEND OFFICIAL ORGANIZER

At the last meeting of Tring Union which was well attended, it was decided to write the general secretary, requesting that arrangements be made by the executive for the general organizer to visit Tring on July 1st, at the time of the annual sports. Last year there were over 400 people present, and \$75.00 was expended in prize money.

We are in favor of the plan of hail insurance suggested by the Saskatchewan convention.

It was decided to secure a further supply of the pork packing agreements, as the number left by Mr. Stevens have been used up, and more will be required.

C. W. HARRINGTON, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

Even the man who admits that he caught only one fish can lie about its weight.

Saskatchewan Elevator Commission

The Saskatchewan elevator commission is now ready for work and will hold sittings through that province. The commission has prepared the following list of questions which Mr. F. W. Green wishes the farmers to be ready to answer before the commission:

1. What are the existing evils which a state-aided system of elevators would remedy?
2. Could these evils be removed by such methods as
 - (1.) Additional loading platforms?
 - (2.) Additional farmers' elevators?
 - (3.) Additional railway lines and car facilities?
 - (4.) A system of inspection?
3. Would a system of government ownership and government operation, such as given in the Manitoba Act, be satisfactory, and if not, why not?
4. Would a system of government ownership, combined with operation by an independent commission, as suggested by the Grain Growers' Association, be satisfactory to you? What do you say to the following objections to this scheme?
 - (1.) Should the expenditure of money provided by the state be under the control of any body or board not responsible to all the citizens?
 - (2.) If the commission operating the system consisted of an appointee of the government and two of the Grain Growers' Association, would political influences be eliminated, and would one vote out of three safeguard the interests of the province?
 - (3.) If the system were not a financial success, how should the deficit be met?
 - (4.) Under such a system would it be necessary to have a monopoly of all the elevators in the province?
5. In regard to any new system of elevators, have you any suggestions to offer about
 - (1.) Whether a new elevator is necessary at every shipping point, and if not, on what grounds should a selection be made?
 - (2.) What facilities should the new elevators provide, in regard to cleaning, weighing, binning and shipping?
 - (3.) To what extent should the new elevators provide in addition for internal storage?
 - (4.) Should the new system aim at providing terminal elevators in the province, and why?
6. Is there any probability that any system of elevators would be satisfactory which was not controlled by the farmers?
7. Should the control be given to the farmers if all the money necessary were furnished by the government, and would this be just to the citizens who are not farmers?
8. Is there any objection to asking the farmers to co-operate by contributing part of the money necessary to build the elevators, and what percentage should the farmers be asked to contribute (if any)?
9. Would not such co-operation secure the success of the scheme and give security to the government for its loan?
10. Do you think that government-aided elevators should be limited in number, until the success or failure of the scheme had been tested, and if so, what limit would you suggest?

The Naval Question

Continued from Page 12

and no one dare to interfere with her, and so long as this continues no one will ever dare to interfere to molest us. What I am afraid of is that the change you are going to inaugurate is going to be the beginning of a different feeling in the people of the Old Country towards us; and I believe I understand the character of Britishers (with all due deference to you, Sir Wilfrid) better than you or any of your supporters do. If they once get an idea that you wish to be independent of them, they will say, "Let them go, they have never been any benefit to us. We have protected them freely in the past and without a cent of reward of any kind,

and if they show no gratitude towards us, we will let them stand on their own bottom." Of course, you must know that this is true. Great Britain is increasing so fast in every way that the loss of a colony or two does not trouble the rank and file a particle, and when, by the stroke of a pen, they add countries like Nigeria with a population of 15,000,000 and untold undeveloped wealth, and like Egypt, which has been almost forced upon them, the loss of 7,000,000 population seems a small thing to them.

What puzzles me to understand is the fuss Canadians make over their importance, and what egregiously wrong notions many of their people seem to have of Britain's attitude towards them. One editor actually writes me that "this country has dearly bought and hard wrung their system of government from Britain." I never heard such nonsense in my life. Why, within the last forty years, and it often appears to me that it was granted much too early, as numbers of the people there, as well as in this country, are utterly unfit to exercise the franchise even now.

What I complain of is that you have brought in this naval policy and passed it without even consulting the people in the slightest degree.

What you say as to the change of attitude by Australia and New Zealand is probably correct. But though they change, it is no reason why we should do so as we are in an entirely different position from these islands, who need a fleet, being so far away for one thing, and being entirely composed of Britishers, are in a different position from this country which is so cosmopolitan in population, and where there are so many who favor union with the republic to the south.

I must apologize for troubling you with so long a letter, but trust I have made my position clear to you, as I hate being opposed to you in any way, but, "Necessitas non habet legem."

Believe me,

Dear Sir Wilfrid,
Yours most sincerely,

(Sgd.) CHAS. LUNN.

Sir Wilfrid's Last Word

Ottawa, 25th March, 1910.

Dear Mr. Lunn,

I have yours of the 19th inst. Let me again repeat to you that I have no fault to find with your attitude. I believe that you are in the wrong and it is quite open to you to believe that I am in error. We Liberals claim the privilege of thinking for ourselves. I hope that on other matters we can agree.

Yours very sincerely,
WILFRID LAURIER.

"Man did not make the earth, and though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as his property in perpetuity any part of it; neither did the Creator of the earth open a land office from whence title deeds should issue."—Thomas Paine, 1795.

A man was charged last week at Bow Street with breaking a window of the House of Lords. It is scarcely surprising that the public should be getting impatient at the delay in abolishing the upper chamber.—Punch.

The Creator has made ample provision for all men in the storehouse of nature, and in the faculties and powers of man. To do God's will we must make room at the Father's table for all His children.—Dr. McGlynn.

Before any effectual social renovation can take place, men must efface the abuse which has grown up out of the transition from the feudal to the more modern state; the abuse of land being held as absolute property.—Harriet Martineau.

I personally believe that the mission of Henry George on earth was that of one of the saviors of the world. I believe his "Progress and Poverty" is one of the books of holy writ. I believe that in the single tax lies the solution of every problem which agitates our industrial world today.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

No matter what the world may decide to do about single tax, some day it will have to acknowledge that Henry George brought into the service of man more men of more different kinds than any other man of his day.—Lincoln Steffens.

FREE SAMPLE To FARMERS

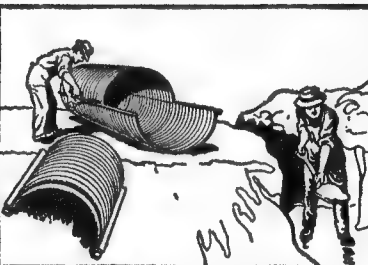
Say you are interested, and we will gladly send you Free and postpaid a sample of the only Practical culvert and a handsomely illustrated book telling all about it. For drainage, road-repair, and a score of farm-uses there is no culvert so economical as this. Made of heavy Billet Iron; curved cold into half-sections. Then deeply corrugated—makes it five times stronger than smooth-surfaced pipe.

with lead and zinc against rust, damp-sion. Will outlast

LEARN ALL ABOUT THE MOST PRACTICAL AND DURABLE CULVERT

Heavily galvanized to make it proofness, decay, corrosion, any other material.

PEDLAR GALVANIZED CULVERT



These pictures show how easily and quickly you can lay Pedlar Culvert. Comes nested, half-section within half-section—saving freight and cartage. Triple-thick Flat flange locking ribs on each side are clamped together by a simple tool—no bolts nor rivets needed. Joints are broken—only culvert you can do that with. Ends interlap. Will stand tremendous strains. Won't leak, nor buckle, nor crack from frost. Cheaper than wooden culverts.

An Investment—Not An Expense

Investigate first. Send for the free sample and book. Then recommend this culvert to your township officials—push the Good Roads Movement—this culvert keeps roads in better shape. Use it, too, for any drainage about your farm—there's a size for every purpose. Railways use and approve it—and you know what careful buyers railways are! Investigate.

Rust-Proof
Won't Decay
Easily Laid

Send NOW for FREE Sample,
Booklet No. 58, and Low Prices.
Address our place nearest to you.

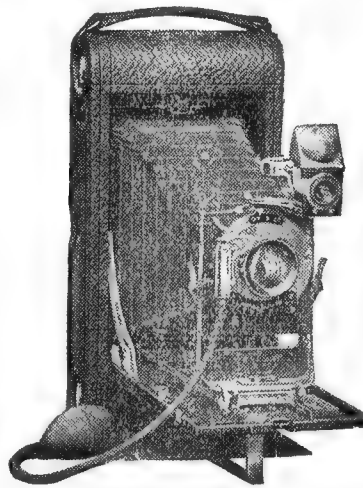
Made in Every
Size from 8 to
72 ins. diameter

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	LONDON 86 King St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.	PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.	QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont.	REGINA 1901 Railway St. S.
CALGARY 1112 First St. W.	VICTORIA 434 Kingston St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.	VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	

409

"OH! FOR A CAMERA"



Whatever may be your favorite summer recreation, wherever you spend your happiest summer days, there are times without number that you'll wish for a camera. Let us explain the

Kodak System

its the only way to Successful Photography. NO FUSS. :: :: NO BOTHER. ITS DAYLIGHT ALL THE WAY. Write for Catalogue and Price List. Free on Request.

ROBT. STRAIN & CO.

Specialists in all Branches of Photography
281 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Edrans-Brandon Pressed Brick Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIMITED

High Grade Pressed Brick

at prices ranging from \$9 to \$18 per M

FIRE CLAY - \$6 per ton FIRE BRICK - \$25 per M

ARCH FIRE BRICK for Engines - \$1.00 each.

All above prices f.o.b. Edrans, Man.

We used your Arch Fire Brick in our Threshing Engines last season and found them satisfactory in every way. They stood the test perfectly, and we consider them as good as any American Fire Brick on the market.

Signed—JOHN BREDIN, Edrans
Wm. J. CURRIE, Edrans

R. E. LAMB, Macgregor
HERBERT J. SMITH, Rose Hill

Head Office: BRANDON

Works: EDRANS, Man.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

POULTRY AND EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES; 14 years a breeder; eggs for setting \$1.50 for 13. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 55*

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD laying strain; choice birds; nothing but the best colors kept; \$1.50 per 13. Neil Wilson, Headlin, Man.; P.O. Orders payable at Minto. 58-5

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ONE dollar per setting, five dollars per hundred; also Berkshire Suckers, registered purchaser's name, ten dollar each.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 40-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.50 per setting. Barred Rocks \$1.00 E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 40-3

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE — ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin. Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 54*

POTATOES FOR SEED. THE BEST FOR the West. Early Rochester Rose and Vermont Gold Coin, great yielders, splendid quality, no small ones, Royal Russett for heavy clay land. Pure seed all Western grown, \$1 per bushel F.O.B. Emerson. Bags free. T. W. Knowles. 40-6

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE.—AVER- age size, 15 inches; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hundred, prepaid.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 41-6

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, GOOD AND clean; price \$6.00 per cwt., f.o.b.—Geo. S. Fraser, Hamiota. 42-2

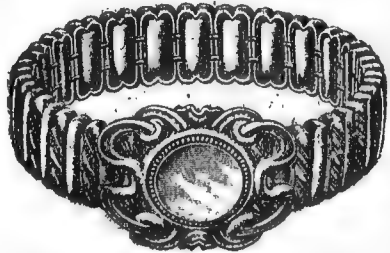
TENDERS WANTED

WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE, half a car, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade; please send samples and prices under sealed envelope before next June 1st, St. Claude G. G. Assoc.—Address, G. J. Tremorin, Secretary, St. Claude P.O., Man. 41-2

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE, close prices, prompt delivery.—T. D. Thompson, & Co., 42 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 42-6

Gold-Filled, High-Grade Adjustable Bracelet FREE



The above beautiful Self-Adjustable Ladies' Bracelet, gold-filled, fancy pattern, alternating link, guaranteed to wear and keep color from five to ten years, will fit any size wrist, has large signet top, will stand engraving; given FREE for selling \$4.00 worth of high grade embossed and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. The cards are all very best quality, and we will exchange any not satisfactory. Write now for cards, and when sold return money and we will send Bracelet.

The Co-operative Jewelry Co.
Dept. 18 - - - WINNIPEG, Canada

The Patient Man

Mr. Henpeck had hesitated a long while about doing this bold thing, but he felt that now was the time or never. "Dear," he said in a timid voice, "I wish you wouldn't call me 'Leo' any more."

"Why not?" demanded his wife explosively. "Leo is your given name." "I know, my dear, but it makes my friends laugh when you call me that. I was thinking you might call me 'Job,' just for a pet name."

It is not difficult for a young man to earn a good living if he has a rich dad.



No Respector of Persons

A short time ago a surgeon had three leg amputations in a week. The unusual number caused talk in the surgeon's household, and his little daughter, Dorothy, was greatly interested. A few days after the last operation, the surgeon's wife and little Dorothy were running in the attic. In a trunk was found a daguerreotype depicting a girl about eight years of age. The portrait showed only one leg of the subject, the other being doubled up under her.

"Whose picture is that, Mamma?" asked Dorothy.

"Mine. It was taken when I was a child not much older than you are now."

"Did you know papa then?"

"No, dear. Why do you ask?"

"I thought maybe you did, 'cause you've only got one leg."

Christmas Sweets

A newly-engaged couple were enjoying some blissful moments alone after the Christmas dinner. They had broken the wishbone at the table.

"Tell me what you wished," she said shyly.

"Tell me what you wished," he returned.

"Well—I will if you will."

"I hate to do it—it might not come true."

"But maybe it would. Now, you promised, you know."

"Well, I—er—I wished you'd let me kiss you. Now, what do you wish?"

"Oh, I daren't tell!"

"But you promised."

"Well—I wished you'd get your wish!"

Old Mrs. Firefly: There'll surely have to be something done with that old codger over there. Why, he's so near sighted he's been trying to light his cigar with my husband for the last five minutes.



What Strawberries Will Do

Eugene Field was a guest at an English country house, and the hostess had, as a special mark of honor to her guest, reserved for his visit the finest strawberries of her raising. When the berries came to the table they were certainly beauties, but the hostess noticed with horror that Field didn't touch the fruit, but sat looking at it in deep thought.

"Why, Mr. Field," anxiously asked the hostess, "don't you like my strawberries?"

"Oh, yes," replied Field, "I know I shall love them. But I was thinking, if I ate them, how they would spoil my appetite for prunes."



Nothing New About This, is There?

"My dear, listen to this," said an economical little housewife to her husband. "This evening's paper advertises a man who makes a business of taking new tables and chairs and treating them in some way so they look as if they were a hundred years old. And he makes a great deal of money by it," she added, reading on.

"Does he, indeed?" replied her husband doubtfully. "Well, I'd trust our Tommy to make a new table look as if it were a good deal more than a hundred years old, but I hadn't thought of it as a paying business."

Make The Guide the Market Place

Through which to sell what you do not want and through which to buy what you require.

For example, if you have good seed for sale, advertise it in The Guide. For a very small sum your advertisement will be brought before over twenty thousand of the best farmers of the West. Some of them are almost sure to be looking for the very thing you have to offer. In this way you effect your sale and at the same time you help to build up your own paper.

Mr. Turner, of Hamiota, recently tried this method of selling his Timothy Seed, and his letter, which is reproduced below, shows that The Guide has done the work.

Hamiota, May 10th.

The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg

Gentlemen:

Your bill of May 1st to hand. I will enclose \$1.20 to pay the same, and also for two more insertions, as I had more sales from it than from any two sources.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE. GOOD AND
clean; price \$6.00 per cwt., f.o.b.—Geo. S. Turner,
Hamiota.

An advertisement similar to that inserted by Mr. Turner costs 42 cents for one week or \$2.10 for six weeks. If there is anything around the farm you do not require, try a small "want ad" in The Guide.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES — YOUNG
Stock for Sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED
Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK
Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for Sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES.
J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—Jacques Bros., Importers
and breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

TAMWORTHS — HAZELHURST FARM
offers special inducements on hogs; March farrowings, write for particulars and prices.—Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 42-3

PURE BRED STOCK

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—
Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap. J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

ORDERS TAKEN FOR REG. BERKSHIRES,
March and May farrows, and May farrow in Yorkshires.—R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 40-6

DOGS FOR SALE

PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.—ALL
pups from this pair have turned out great workers; dogs \$5.00, females \$2.00 each.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 42-2

Willie's Resolution was Shattered

A little boy came home one day from school in a very bad humor. Another boy, Jack Jones, had given him a thrashing and he wanted revenge.

"Oh," said his mother, "don't think of revenge, Willie. Be kind to Jack. Heap coals of fire on his head. Then he will become your friend."

Willie thought he would try this method. So the next day at recess, just as he was buying a lemon pie for luncheon, Jack appeared and said:

"Look here, I licked you yesterday, but I didn't give you enough. Now I'm going to lick you again."

And he planted a hard blow on Willie's little stomach.

Willie gasped, but instead of striking back he extended his pie to Jones.

"Here," he said in a kindly voice, "I'll give you this. I make you a present of it."

Jack, in glad amazement, fell upon the pie greedily, and it had soon disappeared. "Gosh, it was good!" he said. "What did you give it to me for?"

"Because you struck me," said the heaper of the coals.

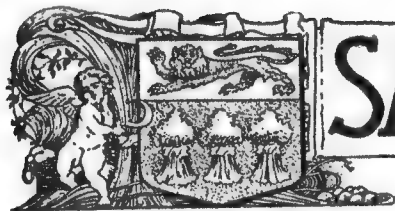
Instantly Jack hauled off and struck him again. "Now go and get another pie," he said.



Brother Gardner stated that he was in receipt of the following queries, propounded by the Concord School of Philosophy:—"Why do not cows sit down to rest the same as dogs? Why does a dog turn round a few times before he lies down? Why does a cow get up from the ground hind end first, and a horse fore end first? Why does a squirrel come down a tree head first, and a cat tail first? Why does a mule kick with its hind foot, and a sheep with its fore foot?" "Natur' has her own ways, and her ways am k'rect," said the old man, as he laid the letter aside. "I once lost a week's sleep in tryin' to fin' out why cats didn't sit on nests for fo'teen days, same as a hen, to bring fo'th dar yound, an' I finally arrove to the conclusion to tackle suthin easy. De hoss an' de ass, an' de dog an' de cat were all made fur artin reasons, an' to fill sayin spheres sn life. Natur' didn't intend do hoss to climb trees, not de cat to pull street cars, an' de less we keer to know why she didn't do so, de better it will be fur our headache."



Tommy—"Ma, what is an average man? Mrs. Firg—"He is a man who is pleasant, and smiling in the city all day, but who comes home and gives his wife fits to make up the average."



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANT LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in handing you cheque for convention reports and ten subscriptions to THE GUIDE, names for which I enclose herewith. The Denholm Association met on Saturday last to consider the various papers, letters, etc., sent from Moose Jaw. Thirty-six members were present, and all officers.

The president called the meeting to order at 8 p.m. The secretary was requested to read letters received bearing on the elevator system, with suggestions thereto. This was done and a general discussion followed, with the result that a committee of five was suggested, "to consider which, if any, of the various suggestions received from headquarters, would most nearly agree with the feelings of the farmers in this district generally; and to draft in their report any other suggestions they considered as likely to assist the commission." This was moved as a resolution by Mr. W. Gilbert, seconded by C. A. Wright, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Gilbert also moved, "That we, the Denholm Association hereby express our hearty approval of the establishment of a legal department in connection with the association headquarters, and express the belief that same will be of great benefit to many individual members." This was seconded by J. Jones and carried.

The secretary moved that the Grain Growers' Association picnic be held on July 21st, and that the touring visiting committee, from Moose Jaw, be earnestly invited to be present on the evening of that day, after leaving their meeting advertised for North Battleford on July 21st. This was seconded by R. W. Moffatt and carried unanimously, the secretary being instructed to make the invitation as pressing as possible.

Mr. Cameron, secretary of Ruddell Association was then invited to address those present, and responded most genially, expressing his pleasure at finding such interest displayed in our meetings, and the keen way in which the various items of business were discussed by practically each individual member. The lateness of the hour forbade a lengthy address.

The president then moved that the association meet again on Saturday, May 14th at 7.30 p.m., to receive the report of the elevator commission committee and to consider same. This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Wright then moved that after that date we meet on the second Saturday in each month at 7.30 p.m. Motion was carried.

After our visitor, Mr. Cameron, had been thanked for his visit, the meeting closed.

Our membership roll is now sixty-three and will be more yet.

A. J. GREENSILL, Sec.
Denholm, May 2.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

I am in a position to inform you about our organization in the fore part of April. Mr. C. C. Epp wanted me to call a meeting. So I did, and four farmers joined and paid \$1.00 each. We could not do much more, but sold some membership tickets during April until we had twelve members. Then we called a meeting to elect six directors. These, together with the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer were appointed on April 27th. As there were only four of us at first, we could not do very much, so I did not report to you until we held our second meeting and elected the directors. Now, I wish to give you a full report. Our association is named the Marion Grain Growers' Association. Officers are as follows:—President, Mr. John J. Baerg, Dalmeny; vice-president, H. E. Penner, Hepburn; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Dickman, Langham.

Our association agreed to join in with the Findlayson Association to order a carload of binder twine.

A. P. DICKMAN.
Langham.

RE ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Yours of the 18th inst., re the elevator commission received. At the meeting of our association on the 25th inst. the following resolution was unanimously carried expressing our views on the grain trade of the province:

"That, in the opinion of the Fern Glen Grain Growers' Association the grain trade of the province should be directly under government control, through a commission composed of three members, two of which should be chosen by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association and subject to a call from them. The other should be chosen by the legislative assembly of the province."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Central Association."

MOOT FRITSHAW, Sec.
Tisdale.

REVIVE THIS ASSOCIATION

The following is a letter which we have received from one of our local associations: "In reply to your letter re Grain Growers' Association, I have done all I can to get the association to go to work, but nothing has been done. Our president, as you are aware, would not do anything last year. This year I was away when the year expired, and nothing was done. No officers have been elected. As far as I can see nothing can get them

note the work of this local, because it is one in which we hold a membership.

F. W. GREEN.

RE THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

At the last meeting of this association held at the Harrow School on April 30th, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Resolved, that we, the Lakeview Grain Growers' Association, do hereby regret that the federal government have not seen their way clear to appropriate more than \$500,000 towards the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway."

"And, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Dr. D. B. Neely, the Minister of Railways, at Ottawa, and F. W. Green."

J. W. L. CHILD,
Sec. Lakeview G. G. A.
Paswegin.

WIDE AWAKE AT WOLSELEY

At our last meeting I was requested to write you in reference to the elevator commission, and to ask you to try and arrange for the commission to hold a sitting in Wolseley.

The questions you asked in your circular letter were not talked over very much to-day, owing to not having a very large attendance, and not feeling satisfied that we should be conveying a universal opinion. So we intend calling another

KNEW HIM BY HIS BUTTON

Duties called me to Regina recently and while "taking in" the city I noticed a square built man going rapidly along the opposite side of the street with head erect and shoulders well back and with a firm and buoyant tread. I thought at once that this must be a man who owned a large part of Regina, and upon looking more closely at him I noticed well forward on his expanded chest the life membership button of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. I immediately hailed him, when he instantly headed across the street with extended hand and smiling face. "I knew you by the button," said I. "I had not recognized its value re size before," "I knew you by your voice," said he, and then added, "I have a bushel of buttons and emblems of different kinds. Of course, I cannot wear them all, so I choose this one, not because of its greater intrinsic value, but because it is the emblem of the most important body of men and the most important industry in the west." Then he added, slyly, "If I should loose it while digging in the garden or pitching hay, it is readily found; and as you noticed today, I am more readily recognized as a Grain Grower at long range."

And so our good friend, J. K. McGinnis, seemingly well pleased with the Grain Growers' Association, himself, and things in general, commenced to discuss public ownership of elevators and street cars.

F. W. GREEN.

together to re-organize but a good organizer. We have a hall now, and could have our meetings there, as it is quite central. The literature you sent, I have done nothing with, and will wait until I hear from you, as we really have no organization here at present."

If any other local associations are in such condition, we venture to say that they have not even tried to follow our advice re holding regular meetings. Get the women to help. Bring out the boys and girls, and endeavor to train every man and boy in the full duties of Canadian citizenship. Give every one an opportunity to develop in public speaking, taking charge of a meeting, and thinking out and getting at the truth regarding the various questions affecting us as farmers and citizens of this great growing country.

If those people had even met and passed a resolution regarding the various matters we have sent them, they would not thus have been "deader than a basket of bricks." I would not be afraid to bet that these men would sit around if their barns were on fire and "holler" for the neighbors to come and put it out.

FRED W. GREEN.

WELL DONE, BETHUNE

Please find enclosed express order for \$25, as dues to the Central Association. We are over five dozen now, and almost all paid up.

T. M. EDDY, Sec.
Bethune.
[Note.—We are extremely pleased to

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - Moose Jaw

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunn- ing, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

to make an earnest effort to procure the attendance of a large number of Grain Growers to give evidence before the commission." Motion was carried.

Moved by Levi Thompson, seconded by J. Elliott: "That our president appoint a committee to see the secretary and members of our adjoining associations, soliciting their attendance, thereby helping us to get the opinion of as many Grain Growers as possible at our meeting; providing we make preparations for same, after hearing from the commission as to whether or not they will hold a sitting in Wolseley." Motion was carried.

The following committee was appointed by the president: Levi Thomson, W. P. Osler, E. E. Perley, J. T. Bateman and C. A. Henson.

W. CHEW, JR., Sec.

Wolseley.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

We have organized a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in this district, and would like information with regard to same.

Please answer at your earliest convenience and oblige,

G. COLIN CLINE.

Secretary North Star G. G. A.
Glendhow.

ACTIVE AT VALPARAISO

A meeting of the Valparaiso branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the school-house on Monday, May 2, President C. W. Hankin presiding.

A communication was read from the Prince Albert Board of Trade re railroad from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill. Moved by F. B. McIntyre, seconded by R. Woodfall: "That we endorse the resolution of the Prince Albert Board of Trade and forward the copies to the proper authorities." Motion was carried.

The communication from Central Secretary Green re government elevators was read. Moved by H. Hawkes, seconded by F. B. McIntyre: "That we place ourselves on record as being in favor of a complete system with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market, able to hold its own in open competition with any other trust or combination whatsoever." Motion was carried.

Moved by F. B. McIntyre, seconded by C. Green: "That the management consist of two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association, and one of the government, who shall be outside the cabinet." Motion was carried.

A. C. TEALE.

Valparaiso.

OPPOSE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

A meeting of the Dalesboro Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on April 29th, principally for the purpose of discussing the elevator question. Vice-president, Henry Reid, presided.

The elevator question was taken up. After a long and interesting discussion of the matter, a resolution was introduced.

Moved by Wm. Watson, seconded by J. W. Cunningham: "That this association

strongly opposes any government ownership of internal elevators." There was but one vote against the resolution.

Another resolution was introduced by Mr. Henry Reid, and seconded by D. Kingsbury: "That in the event of government ownership being established, we propose one elevator at only such points as a majority of the people in that district petition for. The said elevators to be managed by a board of three, viz., the minister of agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association, one of the latter to be re-appointed every two years." Motion carried.

H. A. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.-treas.
Dalesboro.

♦ ♦ ♦

QUITE A CONTRAST

I received the convention reports and very quickly disposed of them. I also got ten names of people who do not take THE GUIDE. We considered the elevator question at our last meeting, but as we found the questions which you put before us were hard to answer and required time and thought, we left the matter over until our next meeting. Enclosed find cash for convention reports and trial subscriptions to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, also 50 cents for membership fees.

JOS. J. KINNEY, Sec.-treas.
Neewin.

♦ ♦ ♦

In reply to your letter of April 6th, re summer meetings, I may say that the Lumsden Association is of the opinion that it would not be advisable to have a meeting here this summer, as it is so hard to get a full attendance of members this time of the season.

Your parcel of the reports of the Prince Albert convention received, and which have not been opened. At our last meeting it was decided not to open them, as most of the members have seen the report some time ago.

W. H. KIDD, Sec.-treas.
Lumsden.

♦ ♦ ♦

HALCYON DAYS AT HALCYONIA

The farmers of Halcyonia to the number of about 30 met in the school house recently and listened with interest to an address by Mr. A. G. Hawkes, one of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Hawkes in a racy and intelligent speech explained why this association was started, reminding his hearers of the condition of the farmer when he was practically tied up to the local elevator, and it was due to the energy and public spirit of quite a small number of men—actual farmers—smarting under the disability of not being able to market their grain as they wished, that this movement originated. Starting with a small meeting to protest against the existing conditions, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association now numbers seven thousand members, and it is confidently expected that by the time the conventions assemble next year at Regina, the delegates will represent double that number. In Halcyonia nearly every man is a member, while our German brothers north of us are busily enrolling the men of Great Deer district. In fact, they are hoping soon to show a united front. It is also encouraging to learn that our Doukhobor brethren are beginning to realize that it is for the interest of every person to co-operate, and when we learnt that, at one of his recent meetings, Mr. Hawkes had sixteen Doukhobors enroll themselves members the meeting gave expression of their satisfaction, and in order to show how the farmers, other than the English speaking men, are appreciating the advantages of this association, we were told that at Park, seventy-two men were enrolled.

Must be Alert

The lecturer plainly brought home to the farmers the need that existed for organization among themselves. The probabilities are that during the next few years the grain trade of western Canada will develop to an enormous extent, and the men who produce this grain must be alert, must educate themselves in the business of selling their produce, or else the organized trusts and corporations will manipulate to their own profit and the farmers' loss. An association of farmers such as the present Grain Growers, with a life membership, will do much to improve the general welfare of the country, but individual farmers must not be content to leave the

management of their interest to outside men. Do business in a straight business like way. Play to win the game. The lecturer advised the farmers to organize and endeavor to make a deal with their local store men and quoted several instances where such commodities as formalin and binder twine had been secured at greatly reduced prices.

In speaking of the appointment of the elevator commission, the lecturer said we had no reason to doubt the good faith of the government. It was no question of politics and the western men, Mr. Langley and Mr. Green, had always taken their stand from a farmers' standpoint.

The time proved too short to fully enter into all the business that was brought forward, but a resolution was passed calling upon our member at Ottawa, G. McCraney, Esq., to support the co-operative bills now before parliament and the question of signing implement notes payable at a more convenient date than November 1 was also favorably spoken of.

♦ ♦ ♦

SWIFT CURRENT TO ORGANIZE

As we are going to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in Swift Current at an early date, I would like you to forward to my address, immediately, some organizing material, also any advice that you would consider that would help us in the matter.

Swift Current. W. A. McPHAIL.

♦ ♦ ♦

LOCKWOOD WILL BE THERE

In reply to yours of April 13, re elevator commission, beg to say that the executive of Lockwood G.G.A. will meet the commission if a sitting be held anywhere near Lockwood. Otherwise we will send a representative. Thanks for all the suggestions on the elevator question contained in your favor referred to above.

Lockwood C. E. BIRKETT, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

LORD FAT PURSE

My lord Fat Purse was a very good man;
He had houses and lands galore;
And with each new day he had some new plan
For aiding the needy and poor.

He gave to the churches; he gave to the homes;
He gave to the tramp by the way;
Yet the terrible curse in the land grew worse,
And the poor grew poorer each day.

My lord Fat Purse was troubled and sad,
That his thought and toil seemed vain,
"But I do what I can," said this very good man,
To ease the want and the pain.

"This the will of heaven that some shall be rich
And many be poor, I see—
I can do no more than give from the store
That a just God gives to me."

Yet acres and acres of fertile soil
Lie idle under the skies,
While my shrewd lord waits and holds
his estates,
'Till prices in land shall rise.

Deep in the breast of those acres broad
Which are selfishly grasped by one,
Lies wealth for many—free gifts of God,
Like the wind and the rain and the sun.

Food in the ocean and food in the soil—
Free gifts from a hand divine,
And who dare hinder the fisher's toil
Or say, "Lo, the sea is mine;"

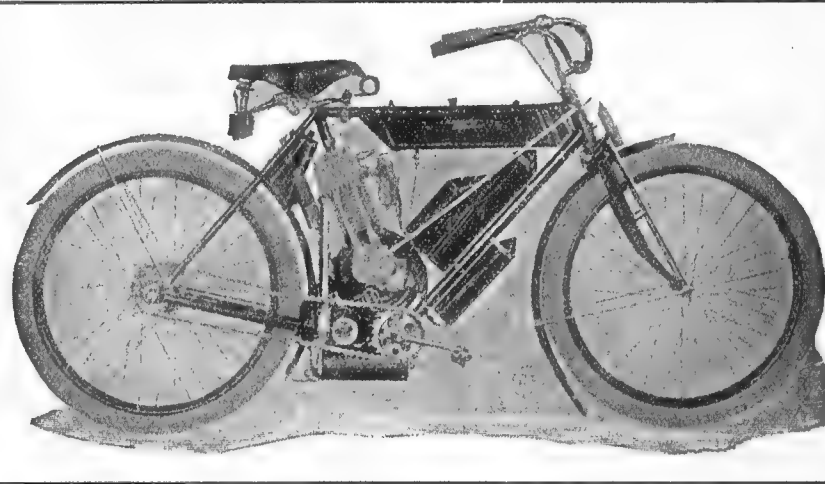
Ah, my lord Fat Purse, no wonder the curse
Of poverty hangs like a pall,
When you hold by fraud the lands which
God
Has meant for the use of all.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

♦ ♦ ♦

So long as a single one amongst your brothers has no vote to represent him in the development of the national life, so long as there is one left to vegetate in ignorance where others are educated, so long as a single man, able and willing to work, languishes in poverty through want of work to do, you have no country in the sense in which country ought to exist—the country, of all, for all.—Mazzini.

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Book Review



"VEHICLES OF THE AIR," by Victor Loughheed; publishers, The Copp, Clark Co., Limited, Toronto; 550 pages, profusely illustrated, price \$2 50.

There is no phase of the world's development that appeals more to both practical and imaginative minds than does experiments in the navigation of the air.

Since time immemorial the human race has looked forward to the time when we might soar through space. Volume after volume of fiction has depicted scenes from that until recently believed dim and distant date when mere man would follow the flights of the bird in body as well as in mind. But it has been left to a real scientist and not an idle dreamer to paint the picture as we may now reasonably expect to live to see it.

"All about airships," says a line on the cover of Victor Loughheed's new book, "Vehicles of the Air." That line might well serve as a table of contents for the work for the book tells absolutely all that is known of present and past, successful and unsuccessful attempts to conquer the air.

But wait a minute! That last statement will have to be qualified a trifle for the most careful perusal of the book fails to reveal any mention of the disastrous attempt of Darius Green, famed in song and story for his unsuccessful effort to emulate the flight of birds, from the roof of his father's barn. But it is very probable that a man of Mr. Loughheed's scientific attainments has neither time nor inclination to concern himself with strictly fictional attempts at aerial navigation.

Mr. Loughheed is a decided optimist as far as the future of airships is concerned. For years he has been to the front in all movements looking toward new methods of locomotion, was one of the founders of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and a member of the Aeronautical Society, also was formerly editor of the Motor Magazine and the author of "Some Trends of Modern Automobile Design."

The author is breaking new soil in that there is not at present any "concrete and popular treatise on aerial navigation." In the introduction he states that with a view of remedying this condition he has sought to produce an adequate, up-to-date and at the same time a comprehensive presentation of what is fast becoming one of the most important and alluring fields of modern engineering.

Probably of more interest than the work itself to any but the most scientific mind, is this introduction. As has been before stated, the author is an optimist on his subject. In his opening remarks he lays bare all his hopes and plans for the future and paints a word picture of conditions that will prevail after the air is conquered that quickly arouses the interest of the most blasé intellect, turns the unbeliever to a faithful follower and the most uninterested reader to an enthusiast.

"Aerial navigation is no more a joke today than was the railway eighty years ago, or the steamship seventy years ago, or the automobile ten years ago. Inevitably it is a matter of perhaps no more than a few months—certainly of no more than a few years—after this is written when in every country of the world the flying machine will enter upon an epoch of wide development and application, the far reaching reactions of which are certain to carry significances of the profoundest import to every phase of civilization and every activity of the race."

Mr. Loughheed does not allow this statement to go unsupported but in every chapter of the book marshals facts all of which point to the ultimate success of operations in the new channel of navigation. He points out that man's movements on the planet are limited to three media—land, water and air. Of the three, air alone spreads over the entire surface of the earth and thus for long voyages through it only one machine is necessary and the journey may be made in a direct line.

While he gives some small space to them, the author does not believe that lighter-than-air machines or heavier-than-air machines in which the movements of birds' wings are imitated will ever be successful. He states that the aeroplane is by far the most promising of several types of machines.

Of course, the great drawback to the general adoption of the airship as a means of travel will always be the fear that accompanies any venturing above the surface of the earth. While he recognizes the naturalness of this fear, the author does not believe that it is well founded, and points out that it will ultimately be far safer than any of the present methods of transportation. Even in the incomplete state of the present airship the writer points out that "At the time this is written the power-driven heavier-than-air flyer has been responsible for the death of only three individuals in the whole world, despite an aggregate of experimental flights totalling fully 35,000 miles." Since the book was written the total distance of flights has mounted to several thousand miles more without serious accident.

Mr. Loughheed points out all the possibilities of the aeroplane in peace and in war and ends his absorbing introduction with this picture of the air in the future: "And over all will soar with the ease of the gull or drive with the speed of the whirlwind, the myriad ships of the air, transforming the face of the heavens. Of many sizes and at many altitudes, midges and leviathans, close to the earth and up in the clouds—in the days the shadows of their wings will speed



"AUNT"

For the want of a better, it's Bell,
Who hereon the poet will dwell;
Of a kind not half bad
Rather apt to get mad,
And a head that is liable to swell.

On the Exchange he certainly "it,"
Of the bunch that bids in the pit;
Better if he'd eschew
Mixers of "one and two,"
And let the biting biters get bit.

over every corner of the lands and seas, and in the nights of that future time the eye-like gleams of their searchlights will mingle to the uttermost ends of the earth, beacons of science and romance and progress and brotherhood."

While the introduction is alone worth the price of the book, it is the text that will appeal to the man of scientific bent, which I am not. Every chapter deals with an important phase of airship construction, discussions of atmospheric conditions, history of former attempts to fly from the success of the first balloon built by the Chinese in 1306 to the modern and equally successful efforts of Ader, Bleriot, Chanute, Langley, the Lilienthals, Montgomery, Penaud, Pilcher, Santos-Dumont, Wenham, the Wrights and the Voisins. Photographs and workings of machines are profusely scattered through the book and the whole couched in language intelligible to the ordinary amateur scientist. With the information of the book at hand, the amateur of ordinary mechanical abilities can build a flying machine that will fly.

But that introduction, a model of rhetorical construction and a marvel of scientific deduction, is what will make the name of Loughheed live forever.

COG.

A FARMER'S COMPLAINT

They say the farmers get it all;
They claim we live in princely style,
But still my income's purty small,
Though I keep workin' all the while;
The Sunday suit I have to wear
Would hardly please a millionaire.

They're blamin' us because they pay
So much for meat and other things;
To judge by what they say,
You'd think the farmers were all kings
And yit I have to scheme, my friend,
To git out even at the end.

My wife ain't wearin' costly furs
And on her hands no jewels blaze;
I'll tell you honestly that hers
Are pretty much all busy days;
Yes, it is true that eggs are high,
But so are all the things we buy.

There may be farmers who have learned
The knack of layin' by a bit
From what, by hard workin', they've
earned,
But I am not a Cræsus yit.
And wouldn't you want durned good pay
To be a farmer, anyway?

As soon as anyone of the working classes gets higher wages, he lives on a much better scale, and consumes more, and a greater variety of foodstuffs. Everybody knows that the most of these must now stint themselves.

If it were possible to double the wages of the workmen and women of America, is there any doubt that there would follow an immensely increased demand for the farmers' surplus crops? In proportion as the workers are able to buy, the farmers are able to sell. This is so evident that it is a wonder the farmers do not see that their interests lie in helping their natural customers to get rid of those who plunder the whole community.—Bloton Hall.

Question Drawer

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

RE HERD LAW

J. W. Sask.—Can a councillor place a district under herd law without notifying the farmers of the district and having the consent of same?

Ans.—Power is given to the council board of a local improvement district or a

rural municipality in Saskatchewan to deal with the question of placing townships under herd law or not. Neither the Local Improvement Act nor the Rural Municipality Act gives a councillor the authority to declare a township under herd law or not; such a decisive step must be taken by the councillors as a whole, i.e., as a council board, and not as individuals.

RE SCRIP LAND

J.A.D., Alexander, Man.—Is all land open for homesteading, also available as South African scrip? What, in your opinion, is the best district in Saskatchewan in which to locate?

Ans.—Yes, all homestead land is available for settlement on South African scrip. We would not advise you as to the best place to locate in Saskatchewan.

JUST A MATTER OF EDUCATION

The farmer asked, "What makes them toil
For you to plunder, rob and spoil?
Gee whiz! It beats the nation."

"Ha! ha! they're taught from babes, you know,
That God Almighty wills it so.
'Tis all in education.

"And lest they learn the dreadful truth
I pension some to teach their youth
Thus regulate instruction.

"For should they learn the truth, you see,
My dupes no more would give to me
The fruit of their production."
—Erie Union Labor Journal.

"The government as well as the ruling classes, know in their secret hearts that the land question contains all social questions; that with its solution all special privileges would disappear, and that this question is the leading subject of the day. Yet, while they pretend to care for the well-being of the masses, and while they raise for them benefit societies, factory inspection, income taxes, aye, and eight hour working days, they carefully ignore the land question."—Tolstoi.

People do not argue with the teaching of George, they simply do not know it. And it is impossible to do otherwise with his teaching, for he who becomes acquainted with it cannot but agree.

The method of solving the land problem has been elaborated by Henry George to such a degree of perfection that, under existing state organization and compulsory taxation it is impossible to invent any other better, more just, practical, and peaceful solution.—Leo Tolstoy.

Dare we turn to the Creator and ask Him to relieve it? Supposing the prayer were heard, and . . . that for every blade of grass that now grows, two should spring up; . . . would poverty be abated or want relieved? Manifestly, no! . . . The new power streaming through the material universe could only be utilized through land. Land owners alone would be benefitted.—Henry George.

I wish the farmer joy of his new acquisition to his family. I cannot say that I give him joy of his life as a farmer. 'Tis, as a farmer, paying a dear, unconscionable rent, a cursed life! . . . Devils take the life of reaping the crops that another must eat.—Robert Burns, 24th September, 1792.

The Land is the Mother of us all; nourishes, shelters, gladdens, lovingly enriches us all; in how many ways, from our wakening to our last sleep on her blessed mother-bosom, does she, as with blessed mother-arms, enfold us all!—Thomas Carlyle.

A new medical officer of the schools in Tasmania has been appointed. She is Dr. Gertrude Halley, a graduate of the Melbourne University. She has the distinction of being the first woman to hold such an office, and so well is she doing the work in hand that a movement among the women has been started to appoint women for all such offices to the complete exclusion of men.

The rent which landlords draw from their lands is an income which they derive from the sale of what are avowedly God's gifts, which "no man made."—Bishop of Meath.

Some men are handsome and others are handy. The latter are to be recommended for ordinary household purposes.

It takes a more than ordinary clever individual to keep in touch with a stingy man.

And the sweetness of some women reminds us of sugar coated pills.



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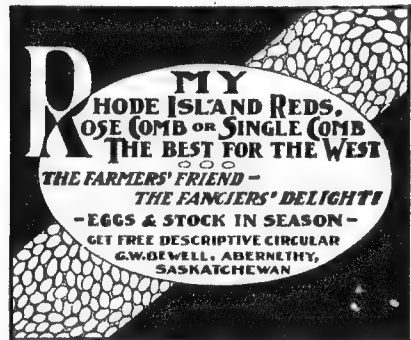
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The Empire's Sorrow

Continued from page 11

married the Princess May, daughter of the Duke of Teck, at the royal chapel, St. James, and their eldest child, Prince Edward, was born at York Lodge on June 23, 1894.

Unlike their father, King Edward's two sons had no experience of University life. When Prince Albert was only six and his brother, the present Prince of Wales, five, a tutor was provided for the two boys in the person of the Rev. J. Neale Dalton, under whose care they remained for years.

At the end of this time their royal father decided to give them a naval education himself, taking them to the Britannia, on which they were to spend some strenuous if happy years, and introducing them to Captain Fairfax, the ship's commander.

On the Britannia the young princes led the same life as their fellow cadets, attending the same classes, drilling, playing and messing with them, their only privilege being that their hammocks were slung behind a separate bulkhead. On July 15, 1879, they were gazetted to the Bacchante and started on their first long voyage as midshipmen, still leading practically the same life as their fellows, sleeping in hammocks, drilling, attending school and learning all the mysteries of navigation. How thoroughly they enjoyed their life and what fine educational use they made of it is proved by the journals in which the princes recorded their daily doings and experiences.

So high an opinion did the Prince of Wales form of his naval training that, with the king's approval he chose it above all others for his two elder sons who are already half sailors. For some years their most beloved toys have been model boats and their chief recreation mimic sea-fights.

Promoted to Midshipman

In January, 1880, Prince George was promoted to midshipman. In this capacity he crossed the equator, submitting good naturedly to the usual hazing by Neptune, lord of the seas. On this cruise the Bacchante visited the Canaries, the Falklands, Simon's Bay, Montevideo and Australia, where Prince George remained several months. The Bacchante went from Australia to China and returned to the Mediterranean via Singapore and the Suez Canal. A trip from Jaffa through Palestine completed the tour.

Prince George was made sub-lieutenant in 1884 and joined H.M.S. Canada on the North Atlantic station. In October of the following year he became a full lieutenant. Attached successively to various ships, he served with H.M.S. Dreadnought and H.M.S. Alexandra, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, of which his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, was commander in chief.

In 1889 Prince George was presented with his first command, torpedo boat No. 79, during the naval manoeuvres. While in charge of this craft he gave valiant service to a vessel in distress.

On May 6, 1890, he commissioned the first gunboat, Thrust, and spent a year thereon at the North Atlantic station, visiting Canada and the West Indies. Upon his return to England in 1891 he was promoted to commander. His latest command was H.M.S. Crescent, in which, during 1898, he visited many seaport towns of Ireland and England. In the closing month of the year 1892, Prince George was taken ill with enteric fever, and for weeks his life was despaired of. He recovered, however, only a short time before his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, became seriously ill from the after effects of influenza. After a few days of suspense the Duke of Clarence passed away and Prince George became the heir apparent.

The elevation of Prince George of Wales to the peerage as Duke of York took place several months after the event which had plunged the British Empire into universal mourning. Probably few are aware that not only the grandsons, but all the younger sons of the reigning British sovereign, are commoners until formally created peers. The heir apparent alone, in virtue of his being Duke of Cornwall, is, ipso facto, a member of the upper house.

His Marriage Popular

On July 6, 1893, the new sovereign married Princess Victoria May of Teck

in the Chapel Royal of St. James Palace. The marriage was not without a romantic element, for the Princess May, as she was popularly called, was the betrothed of the deceased Duke of Clarence, Prince George's elder brother. It seemed an inevitable, as it was certainly a popular match. The new queen is the granddaughter of the first Duke of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's uncle, and she is therefore a second cousin once removed of her husband. It is interesting to note that this relationship is also established through the now dowager Queen Alexandra, as the late Queen of Denmark was a niece of the first Duke of Cambridge's wife, Augusta of Hesse. The new queen's mother, the late Duchess of Teck was first cousin to Queen Victoria and a close friend of the latter.

To George V. and his queen, six children have been born as follows: Edward, born June 23, 1894, who entered the Royal Naval College as a cadet in 1907; Albert, born Dec. 14, 1895, who entered the Royal Naval College last year; Mary, born April 25, 1897; Henry, born March 31, 1900; George, born Dec. 20, 1902; and John, born July 12, 1905.

On March 16, 1901, the then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York began their journey around the world, said to have been the most luxurious trip ever taken even by royalty. In India, particularly, Britain's future rulers were received with oriental magnificence, twenty Durbars marking the progress of this pageant of state through his father's Asiatic dominions. The royal pair were conveyed to the Orient by the Ophir, a British battleship that had been converted into a magnificent yacht, so sumptuous that its like has rarely been seen. Equally splendid was the special train constructed for the purpose of carrying them upon the journey on land.

The first stop was made at Gibraltar. From this fortress at the entrance to the Mediterranean the Prince and Princess proceeded by way of Malta, Ceylon, and Singapore to Australia, arriving at Melbourne on May 5. The royal visit included every part of the commonwealth and every attention was paid to the man one day destined to rule over the continent in the South Pacific. From Australia the prince and princess went to New Zealand and Tasmania, arriving on June 11. On August 23 the prince reached South Africa and visited Durban and Cape Town. It was at the latter city that the DeBeers company presented him with 600 diamonds.

Landed in Canada

On September 10 the prince landed in Quebec. The tour of Canada occupied more than a month, the prince travelling across the continent to Victoria, B.C. He sailed for home on October 25. Shortly after his return home Prince George was created Prince of Wales by royal patent.

The new king is a crack shot and indefatigable collector of postage stamps and clippings relating to his wife and himself. But a review of his career indicates that he has had a careful preparation for regal duties and has a serious idea of their importance.

It is said to have been due to circumstances as much as to personality that there was a wide divergence in the characteristics of the king and his heir. But despite this there was an extraordinary sympathy existing between them. Like his father, who was the first heir apparent since the revolution not to be in open revolution against the monarch he seemed entirely to have interwoven his public duties and private interests with the views and wishes which emanated from the throne.

As an instance, he followed the precedent of his father in unremitting attendance at big charity meetings. The colonial journey of 1901 may, perhaps, be considered as the point of departure of his public career, while his famous "Wake Up England" speech was the wholly constitutional expression of sympathy with a permanent and far-reaching imperial policy. The new king is a martyr to dyspepsia and has been so ever since his recovery from that attack of typhoid fever which proved fatal in the case of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, who was stricken almost at the same time.

Abstemious in Habits

Owing to this he is compelled to be abstemious and careful in his habits.

Continued on Page 26



A Theatre at Home

Genuine DISC Graphophone

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STILL UNRIVALLED

In beautiful oak cabinet with largest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no Attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 ONLY freight paid, including 16 large selections of your own choice

Pay \$5.00 down and **\$3.50 Monthly**

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Seven days' FREE trial if desired

We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer, no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our Specials:

Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (two different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood and Raymond Hitchcock (funnier than Lauder). We send Records on approval. Write for details.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.

Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.

Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention 65c.

Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50, brand new.

Edison Fireside, with six genuine gold moulded two minute and six four minute records, \$33.10

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00

Three full payments arranged

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Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.

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12' x 48" DRIVE AND FARM GATE \$4.75

From factory to user, freight prepaid to any station in Manitoba on lots of six or more; in Saskatchewan, \$4.85; Alberta, \$5.00; British Columbia, \$5.25. Constructed of best material; frames 1 3/8 tubular steel welded. No splice plug or coupling at joints to break. Frame 3 4 tubular, diagonal brace and filling with heavy No. 2 wire throughout. "Send 'em back if they're not as represented," is my guarantee. Money refunded—no argument. Order to-day or write for booklet. If it's fence—iron or wire—write

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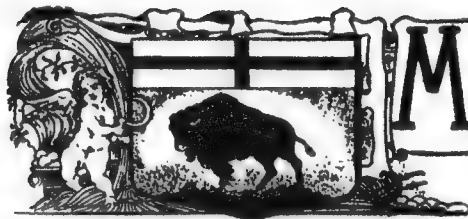
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Centrally located corner Main and Rupert. Farmers' most Popular House in the West

THE BRUNSWICK

FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

Rates - \$1.50 per day

When writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

WANT COMMISSION NAMED AT ONCE

Editor, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:—I write to let you know that the Grain Growers are still alive in St. Claude. We have 67 members in our branch and intend to get the balance to join. We are buying our twine through the association and have drawn up an elevator petition and had it signed by 84 of the grain growers and forwarded by our secretary, W. J. Tremorin, to our esteemed representative in the legislature, the Hon. R. P. Roblin. The last time he spoke to the farmers in St. Claude he said anything they wanted they only need ask and they would receive. Now, the time for action has arrived and we, as Grain Growers, and each one of us, have the privilege of casting our ballot-asking him, through the elevator commission, to give us relief from the present conditions under which we are obliged to sell our wheat. We have only the Western elevator in St. Claude. As a rule they pay from three to five cents a bushel less than they pay at Rathwell, nine miles west, and they always try to beat you down a grade. They play a "skin" game right through. We grow about 100,000 bushels of wheat. Last fall 61 cars were shipped over the platform and about 26 through the elevator. There is still a lot of wheat in the farmers' hands which they have to haul to Rathwell unless they have a carload as this elevator does not buy wheat in the spring. We, the organized Grain Growers of St. Claude, expect that the Roblin government will appoint the members of the elevator commission at an early date and provide a government elevator in St. Claude in time to handle our wheat this fall.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM GRAINGER,
Vice-Pres., St. Claude Branch

UP TO SIR WILFRID

Editor, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is going to visit the west some time in July. May I offer the suggestion that the central executive draw up two resolutions, one asking the Dominion government to take over the terminal elevators and one asking them to build the Hudson Bay Railway at once, send a copy of each to every branch of the association in the west and let the members of each branch vote on the resolution and return to the central executive and appoint a delegation to place the demands of the Grain Growers before the premier when he is in the west.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWER.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Springfield branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held at the North Springfield school house May 5. After transacting the usual business, the meeting was addressed by W. J. Powell, who explained the work of the association, also that of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of the Home Bank. The meeting was also addressed by R. Fisher, of Oak Bank, discussing co-operation and the tariff. Six new members were enrolled.

A good number of shares in the Home Bank, also in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, were taken. Several new subscriptions to THE GUIDE were secured.

It was voted that the next meeting be held at the Cornwall school house, June 2, to consider the purchasing of twine.

C. E. MACKENZIE, Sec.-Treas.

BUY LOCAL FLOUR

Editor, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:—At a meeting of the Waskada branch of the Grain Growers' Association, held April 30, the following motion was passed and I was instructed to forward a copy to THE GUIDE:

Moved by Ed. Strange, seconded by Mr. Atridge: "That we, the members of the Waskada branch of the Grain Growers' Association, agree to buy flour, manufac-

tured only by our local mill at Deloraine and Melita.

S. H. GRIFFITH, Sec.

ANNUAL CATTLE SALE

The sixth annual cattle sale of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association to be held in Brandon, June 1st next, has the following contributors:

Aberdeen-Angus

Jas. Cathrae, Carberry, 1; R. Curren & Sons, Emerson, three.

Shorthorns

Robt. Smaith, Brandon, one; J. J. Sproule, Minto, one; A. and D. Stewart, Westbourne, two; A. A. Titus, Napinka, one; J. E. Telton, Oak Lake, one; Geo. Allinson, Burnbank, one; Henry Armstrong, Forrest, one; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwoud, Sask., four; Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, three; M. Chester, Ninga, one; John Crawford, Chater, two; G. Lees Ferguson, Souris, two; R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, two; J. Mansfield, Brandon, two; A. T. Merrell, Ninga, one; J. I. Miller, Myrtle, one; Archibald McLaren, Car-

berry, two; Sir Wm. Van Horne, five. Representing, as these do, the best herds of Manitoba and Saskatchewan (the first time the leading herd of Shorthorn cattle from Saskatchewan has contributed any of their prize winners) this will afford purchasers an opportunity for securing first class specimens at their own figure, that they cannot afford to miss; representing, as they do, the following families, Sylvas, Mayflowers, Duchess, Missies, Basies, Eunices. Anyone up in Shorthorn pedigrees will recognize these as the best families in breeding.

In Angus and Herefords the specimens are equally as royally bred, so that there is every indication of the best sale in the history of cattle sale in Manitoba.

To those looking for improvements in their stock this represents an opportunity to obtain the choice of the best herds in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for a reasonable price. Remember the date, June 1st, at Brandon.

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY" FOR MAY

The Twentieth Century Magazine for May contains a number of distinctly constructive papers that will appeal with special force to the more thoughtful of our people. In "Democracy in Action" Francis Marshall Elliott gives a graphic history of the municipal progress that has marked Los Angeles, California, during recent years or since the establishment of the new charter embodying direct legislation and the right of recall. This is one of the most illuminating and inspiring papers on municipal progress that has appeared in recent years.

"The New Education," by Prof. John Ward Stimson, is a distinctly constructive educational paper of special importance.

dealing in a highly suggestive and thought-stimulating manner with a full-orbed education. In "A Factory Where Bad Boys are Made Good," Saint Nihal Singh discusses the splendid results being being achieved in the Iowa Industrial School. This paper, which is beautifully illustrated, is a contribution by a brilliant young East Indian scholar who has spent the last few years in America but who has recently returned to India, with a message of uplift gained from his studies in the New World. "Conservation in America Since Roosevelt" is the second of a series of papers dealing with the conservation movement throughout the world, being especially prepared for The Twentieth Century Magazine by M. F. Abbott.

Among other papers of more than passing interest are "Autocracy in America," by Rabbi Charles Fleischer; "The 'Interests' and the Magazines," by William Kittle; "New Light on Ibsen," by Archibald Henderson, Ph. D.; "Dramatizing the Sex Problem," by William Mailly; "Young India's Reply to Count Tolstoi," by Tarakanth Das; "Hon. Robert L. Owen," the introductory sketch

of a series of papers on popular leaders of the Progressive movement; "President Taft's Administration Up To Date" and "Some Fruits of Corporation and Machine Rule," by the editor of the magazine. Mr. Flower also contributes an important book study entitled "Vital Social and Economic Literature," in which Frederic C. Howe's new book, "Privilege and Democracy in America," is handled in the illuminating manner characteristic of this writer's book studies.

These features, together with a number of interesting editorials and book reviews and the news of fundamental and economic advance, make up one of the most interesting and valuable issues of this strong and thought-compelling magazine.

THE ELEVATOR FINES

(Moose Jaw Times)

Fines aggregating \$5,550 were imposed against three terminal elevator companies by Magistrate T. M. Daly, in Winnipeg, last week. One escaped with a nominal fine of \$50; another was found guilty on five charges and fined \$500 for each; and the third was found guilty on six charges of a similar character and fined \$500 for each offence. Full particulars of the cases, which were prosecuted by the Dominion government under the Grain Act, are given in our news columns. The defendants appear satisfied with the findings of the police magistrate's court, for no notice of appeal has been given and cheques for the full amount of the fines have by this time reached Ottawa.

The cases are of special interest in that it is the first time an investigation of this nature and gravity has been held under the act; also in that they show without doubt that the inspection system when properly carried out is, in a measure,

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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a safeguard to the grain trade. But these are not the most important features of the grain trade emphasized by the prosecution of these elevator companies.

Three companies were found guilty on twelve different offences. How many offences have been committed during the past ten years about which nothing has been heard?

Why did the elevator companies run the risk of being caught and heavily fined? It must be that it paid them to do so, and a system under which it pays to be crooked is not a right system, much less a perfect system.

The investigation was conducted in secret. Why? Was it because that secret agencies had to be resorted to in order to find out the truth?

The full particulars of each case have not been made public. It would be interesting to know the how, the why, and the wherefore of each offence for which these heavy fines were imposed.

These twelve offences mean that a wrong has been done the producers of the wheat. They have suffered in loss of grade or weight or both. The fines imposed do not remedy the wrong, by returning to the wronged that which rightfully belongs to them.

But the most important question that arises is this: "How long is the banner wheat province of Saskatchewan going to submit to a transportation system under which the wealth of the province passes under the control of private manipulators outside the province; who come between the producer and consumer for the sole purpose of getting all the money they can out of both?"

How can the province of Saskatchewan relieve itself of this system?

What good will government ownership of provincial internal elevators do the farmers of Saskatchewan if the government-owned elevators have to hand over the grain to these same terminal elevators that have paid these large fines?

It is admitted that the line elevator is the small end, and in many cases the losing end of the grain trade; that the millionaires are made by the possession of the grain when it reaches the terminals. Therefore would not government ownership of internal elevators, with company ownership of the terminals, only relieve the money kings of the grain trade, of that which is of least importance to them?

The payment of these fines by these terminals elevator emphasizes in a marked manner the magnitude of the task set before the elevator commission of the province of Saskatchewan.

GRAND TRUNK EXHIBIT

Cable message has been received from Brussels, Belgium, at the offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, advising that their building and the exhibit in the building had been fully completed in time for the opening of the great international exposition which opened at Brussels on Saturday, April 23.

At all the great international expositions and world's fairs during the past years, the Grand Trunk have been given the credit for having their building and exhibit completed for the opening day and this reputation has been kept up for the Brussels show.

The exhibit which the Grand Trunk have placed there this year is probably the best that they have ever installed, and includes special features in connection with the system in the east, as well as

When sending subscriptions to THE GUIDE we want our readers to be careful not to address them to any one person. If they are addressed to any individual in THE GUIDE office, they may be lost. All communications to THE GUIDE, unless of a very personal nature should be addressed to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg. We hope our friends will not forget this, as it will help us very much if they will follow this course.

dealing exhaustively with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. A magnificent collection of grains in the straw, grasses and other products of the west is on view, illustrating in a realistic way the prairie section of the new transcontinental line. The mountain division is also represented by oil paintings of scenes in the Yellowhead Pass and on the Skeena River, B.C.

A new feature is the moving picture exhibit which has been placed in an annex to the main Grand Trunk building, and a series of entertainments daily will be given in this annex, when pictures depicting the summer resorts, hunting and fishing regions of Canada, mining scenes in Cobalt, harvesting, threshing and other agricultural scenes in western Canada, and the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be projected.

A comprehensive collection of mounted game and fish are also included and a large photographic reproduction of other special attractions in Canada added.

In addition to this a very costly and complete exhibit of the minerals of Canada will be on view and will no doubt attract a great deal of attention.

Several publications printed in English, French, German and Flemish, descriptive of the Dominion, will be distributed and a representative of the Grand Trunk with a corps of assistants will be on hand to give all information to enquirers of no matter what nationality.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(From the Carrot River Journal, Melfort, Sask., May 6)

The "Guide" is the official organ of the Grain Growers of western Canada, and is one of the most welcome exchanges that comes to this office. Its editor is liberal in politics, for which reason, when the Guide strikes out at the actions of the Manitoba government, many of the more partisan of its conservative readers deem it to be a liberal sheet. After reading the Guide for a long time ourselves, we are not prepared to agree with this. It is as independent as any



Simple Addition

paper in this western country today. A conservative government that is administered by good business men in an honest manner need not fear any fair criticism. And the battle of the Guide today is in a good cause and for a worthy purpose and will have for its result, when won, the future, solid prosperity of western Canada. For our own part, we have no sympathy to waste over any government, party, or politician that is not able to stand up against fair, honest hard knocks, openly given. In its last issue, however, the Guide goes after the Dominion government in a manner that leaves no doubt what stand it intends to take regarding that government's action towards the Hudson Bay Railway. It points out that putting \$500,000 in the estimates is simply a sop to quieten the liberals of the west who are about to kick over the traces. It calls attention to our revenue this year, \$100,000,000, and asks if a country with that revenue could not find its purse full enough to contribute more than half a million to this enterprise. The Guide says: "If this is the rate of progress which the Dominion government interprets as 'immediate construction,' then our grand children, if they live to the allotted span,

may possibly see the road built to the Bay."

This is just exactly what we think of this little appropriation, only as we are known as being in opposition to the government, we hesitate to say so. Let the liberals take all the consolation they like out of this move on the part of Hon. George Graham, the minister of railways. It might be a good party move, but we predict that this same Guide will soon have the farmers of western Canada so well posted upon "party moves" that Mr. Graham and his party at Ottawa will wake up after the next election with the discovery that a huge joke like this half million for a twenty-five million dollar enterprise might have been good enough as a "party move" down east twenty years ago, but was stale chestnuts west of Winnipeg in A.D. 1910.

♦ ♦ ♦

PROFITABLE FEEDING TRIAL

On March 30 the first bunch of cattle fed at the Lacombe experimental farm were marketed. They were purchased by the J. Y. Griffin Co. and shipped to Edmonton. The price paid was five and a quarter cents per pound with 5 per cent. shrink at Lacombe. So far as is known this is the highest price ever paid in Alberta for March delivery, the price, however, was justified by the high per cent. dressed weight shown, the average being 61 per cent. These cattle were bought in December at the cost of 3.658 cents and the average weight weighed in was 1130 pounds.

Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloway blood were represented in the bunch which were fed in a corral with a shed to the west. This shed was not used by the cattle to any great extent. Prairie hay, timothy hay, frosted wheat, barley, and oat screenings constituted the ration. Hay was kept in racks at all times and salt and water were always available. A tank heater was used to prevent the formation of ice on the water in cold weather. The grain was fed, ground, in long tables twice daily and was almost straight wheat as the oats and barley constituted not more than 5 per cent. of the grain ration. At the start they were fed three pounds per head per day and were gradually increased until during the last of February the maximum consumption of grain was reached. At this time they were consuming 16½ pounds each.

The total time necessary to attend to the lot was 222 hours for the 109 days the cattle were on feed. This included hauling hay, some of which was hauled a distance of three miles. Interest on money for necessary shelter was nil as the shed provided could not be considered as necessary. The cost of labor and interest on money invested in cattle for the 109 days is much more than offset by the value of the manure produced and available for application to the land. It is considered a wise policy to provide against contingencies, and it is quite possible that those who now regard farm manure as an evil to be disposed of with the least possible labor may live to regard it as a blessing. If grain may be given an increased market value by feeding it on the farm a double advantage is secured: First, a larger profit in the production of grain, and, second, in the manure produced, and insurance policy issued providing for the continuance of the good crops for which the naturally rich soil of the west is already famous.

It will be seen that the labor cost is low and that one man could feed 100 head working 10 hours per day. Where a spring or stream supplied water a much larger number of cattle could be handled in the same time.

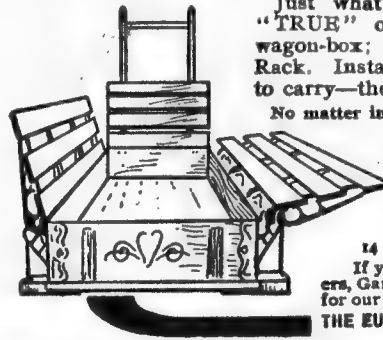
In the bunch were a number of two year old cattle these did not stand high feeding as well as the three year olds, and from this work this winter it is thought safer to feed two's and three's by themselves. One two-year-old steer gradually failed and finally died, being unable to stand the feed. The three-year-old cattle gave no trouble in this respect.

One feature of this work worthy of special notice is the fact that frozen wheat was worth in the fall 35 cents per bushel, when fed and marketed on foot was given a value of \$1.28 per bushel—Alberta Homestead.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is hard to believe that this world will go on just the same after one is dead, but some folks say it will.

"TRUE" COMBINATION WAGON BOX AND RACK



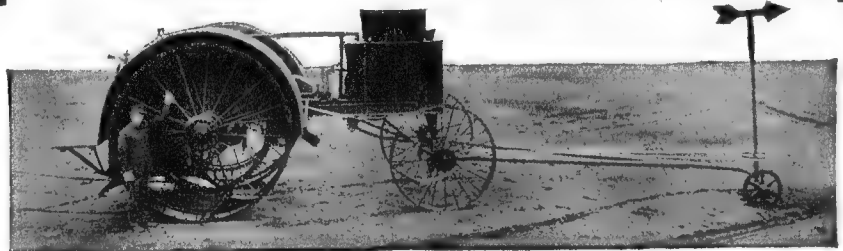
Just what every farmer needs. With the "TRUE" on his wagon he has a first-class wagon-box; Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry Rack. Instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—the only tools you need are your hands.

No matter in what position you put the wings, it is impossible for them to get out of that position, but it would take you but an instant to change them.

We guarantee this article to be made of nothing but the best of material—Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and to carry two tons in any position. Made in 14 and 16-ft. lengths and 38, 40 and 42-inch widths.

If you need anything in the line of Planters, Seeders, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Sprayers, etc., write for our catalogue. We have dealers in your town. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited - Woodstock, Ont.

This is the One-Man Outfit



One man can run the Gas Traction Engine with plows.

Our Self-Steering Device works easy and sure.

It works just like a flange on a car wheel which keeps cars on tracks.

After one furrow is plowed the wheel of steering gear is put in. It steers the engine and lets one man attend to both engine and plows.

The Gas Traction Engine is made at Winnipeg.

You can come and see it before you buy. See it in operation.

This is an advantage if repairs are needed. You can get them

right here—no time wasted. That is something to remember when buying a Gas Tractor.

Mr. FARMER you don't invest in a Power Outfit every day and before you do invest you ought to know you are getting the best for your money.

Therefore examine into the Gas Traction Engine.

Examine it for ease of operation.

Examine it for economy of fuel.

Examine it for power with lightness.

Then you will be satisfied to buy a Gas Traction Engine.

FREE—Our Book—"The Passing of the Horse"
Gas Traction Engine Co., Winnipeg

Pin this slip to your letter, G. G. G.



Four Distinct Advantages to be gained by using

"GREAT WEST Wire Fence"

1. The Wire is the heaviest used in making Wire Fences
2. Heat will not cause it to sag
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4. The Lock is the best ever invented

We manufacture over 30 different styles of fence suitable for farm, stock, hog, chicken or garden. Write for our illustrated catalogue and the name of your nearest dealer.

GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., Winnipeg
Calgary Agents: ELLIS & GROGAN Edmonton Agents: RACE & HUNT

In writing to The Guide be sure to use a separate sheet of paper when dealing with more than one subject. By following this advice all correspondents will greatly assist the office staff of The Guide as different subjects are treated in different departments.

The Empire's Sorrow

Continued from Page 25

He eats sparingly and only certain foods and never drinks anything but Moselle. At public dinners a bottle of this wine from his own cellar is always provided for him, but he seldom drinks more than a couple of glasses, while, unlike his father, he is averse to staying up late at night and makes a practice of retiring at a fixed hour. It is this dyspepsia which gives him the appearance of being so frail and delicate.

Until his illness a year before his marriage he was one of the sturdiest members of the royal family of England; a wonderfully clever boxer, possessed of great powers of endurance, delighted at every chance of roughing it, and enjoying the digestion of an ostrich. Dyspepsia, however, dragged him down and chilled his enthusiasm for all those sports about which he was formerly so enthusiastic, save that of fishing. For the latter he has retained all his old time fondness.

The stature of the new king is short, and he wears a beard like that of his father, the resemblance being striking.

New Prince of Wales

Prince Edward of Wales is the eldest son of the new king and the heir to the British throne. He was born June 23, 1894. He passed the greater part of his young life at the country home of his parents, located in Norfolk, near King Edward's Sandringham estate.

Three years ago he entered as a cadet, the naval college at Osborne, Isle of Wight, where his father served as a boy. At the college he was treated exactly as his 400 fellow-students, occupying a bunk in the college dormitory and being restricted to a weekly pocket allowance of twenty-five cents. He is now undergoing training at sea, thus following throughout the example set by his father.

Our New Queen

Next to the beautiful and beloved Queen Alexandra the most interesting personality among the womenkind of our royal house has always been that of the new queen, not only because she happened to be next in rank and precedents but by right of her own character and striking individuality.

In whatever rank of life her majesty had been placed she would undoubtedly have "made her mark" and influenced her surroundings. Though utterly different from each other in their characters the two "first gentlewomen of England" are alike in many of their virtues and best characteristics, and have in common that charm of manner and gracious kindness which win for them both the love of their immediate entourage, the affectionate interest and pride of that vast outer circle which stretches to the furthest boundaries of the empire.

To the new queen even perhaps more than to Queen Alexandra the word, Empire, has a very real meaning. Her keen interest in the colonies over which she will reign resulted in the splendid tours which she and the new king have made to them, for it has always been among their dearest wishes to see the great dominions for themselves and get into real and vital touch with the people in all parts of the world. This they felt was the only way to understand their needs and their own responsibilities towards them. The queen waxes enthusiastic over her travels and the magnificent receptions which met her and her husband everywhere, and never tires of relating her reminiscences and showing her friends the curios and souvenirs which she brought home from all the places they visited.

Excels as Housewife

In all household matters Queen Victoria could give most housewives points. Practicability seems to have been born in her, and there is no detail connected with the management of her household to which she has not given personal thought and care. Soon after she was married she caused great amusement as well as some consternation at Windsor castle when she was staying there by sending for the mayor-domo and saying to him: "Now, I want you to take me all over the castle—everywhere where I must not go—and show me how things are managed." Nor was she satisfied until she had poked into every cupboard and corner and asked a thousand extremely pertinent

questions and "got a hang of things" generally. She afterwards declared that it had been one of the most enjoyable afternoons of her life and proceeded to suggest—very tactfully—many improvements which were actually adopted to the great delight of everybody.

She is the most perfect of mothers, and might be held up as an example to many ladies of lesser rank, who display a blasé indifference to all family ties and delegate the management and care of their children to servants. Her chief delight is to be with her children, to share in all their sports and joys and small sorrows, and enjoy every moment of their childhood. It is she who "tucks them in bed" at night and joins in their "pillow fights" in the morning, and is the boon companion of their days. Her greatest grief—as well as theirs—is that the duties of her position oblige her to be away from them so much.

It is not generally known that the queen is an artist of no mean order and has amongst the souvenirs of her travels some water color sketches of her own painting which are charmingly done. She has also been enthused by Queen Alexandra into going in for photography, which has become one of her favorite hobbies and which she does well, as, indeed, she does most things in which she is interested. Her artistic talents have been inherited by her little daughter, who draws exceedingly well. Among the queen's chiefest treasures is a little drawing done especially to ornament the wall of her cabin in the Ophir during the long colonial tour, by the little Princess Alexandra, and which was duly hung in a place of honor. When the cruise came to an end the picture was carefully taken down and sent to Marlborough house to be kept among the relics of the memorable voyage.

Her Love of Books

The queen is also a great reader and lover of books. Her tastes in literature are extremely catholic, and she reads all the best new novels by British authors as they come out. Her library contains all Harrison Ainsworth's thrilling historical novels, which were among the delights of her childhood and are now read with avidity by her sons and daughters.

Her taste in dress is well known. She effects simple styles and soft colors which are so becoming to her. But they are always of the richest materials. Her majesty is a great connoisseur of beautiful silks, and the British manufacturer owes her a deep debt of gratitude for her enthusiastic encouragement of his fabrics. The lace-making trade in England and Ireland, too, has received a great impetus from her appreciation of its productions, and though the happy possessor of priceless heirlooms in the way of Brussels, Honiton, point de Venise, and d'Alençon laces the queen nearly always prefers to wear some of her beautiful pieces of British-made lace on her gowns. Her collection of real lace of all kinds is probably one of the finest in the kingdom.

♦ ♦ ♦

CO-OPERATION IN NATURE

"Help one another," the snowflakes said, As they huddled down in their fleecy bed; "One of us here would not be felt, One of us here would quickly melt; But I'll help you, and you help me, And then, what a big white drift we'll see."

"Help one another," the maple spray Said to his fellow leaves one day; "The sun would wither me here alone, Long enough ere the day is gone; But I'll help you, and you help me, And then, what a splendid shade there'll be."

"Help one another," the dew-drop cried, Seeing another drop close to his side; "The warm south breeze would dry me away, And I should be gone ere noon today; But I'll help you, and you help me, And we'll make a brook run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand, Said to another grain just at hand; "The wind may carry me over the sea, And then, O! what will become of me? But come, my brother, give me your hand, We'll build a mountain and there we'll stand."



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MY MOTTO—DO SOMETHING

Do something for somebody somewhere
While jogging along life's road;
Help someone to carry his burden
And lighter will grow your load.

Do something for somebody gladly;
It will sweeten your every care;
In sharing the sorrows of others,
Your own are less hard to bear.

Do something for somebody, striving
To help where the way seems long,

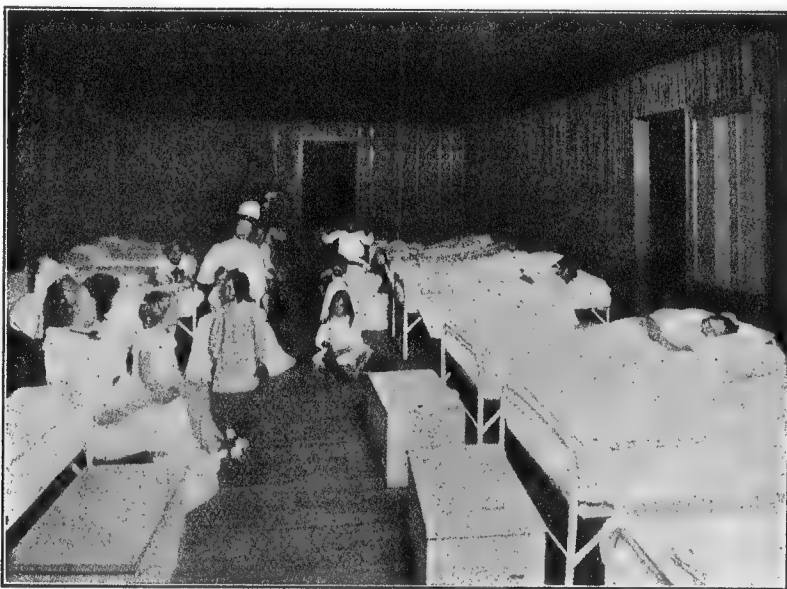
To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still;
But, at least, we can always be pleasant
If we make up our minds that we will.
And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful
The world will soon smile back at you.
So try and brace up and look pleasant
No matter how low you are down
Good humour is always contagious,
But you banish your friends when you frown."

A WELCOME WILLING WORKER.

Dear Marie:—I have for a long time been an interested reader of your progressive club. I have at last decided to join. I will do all I can to help you and also try to establish a club around my own home.

I will try to be an attentive worker in your field and will any time send things which I think will be of use to you. If I find my work not prosperous here I will willingly send my quarterly offering with which some of the more prominent Sunshiners may be able to make better use of.

There are quite a number of young



Going to bed in the International Sunshine Cottage

And the homeless hoards that languish
Cheer up with a little song.

Do something for somebody always,
Whatever may be your creed—
There's nothing on earth can help you
So much as a kindly deed.

—Sunshine Mollie.

My dear Friends:—Let me counsel you never to lose hope. It is sometimes hard to believe that beyond the clouds of trial the sun is shining. But it is blessedly true that hope's brightest ray is kindled by trust. Because we believe in God's love we believe also when clouds hover thick around us that better times are coming. We may not understand the meaning of the dark today but we believe at last the pattern will be beautiful and complete. The testing may be severe but it will refine the gold and make it shine in matchless purity at last.

We cannot, of course, all be handsome
And it's hard for us all to be good;
We are sure, now and then, to be lonely
And we don't always do as we should.

girls here about my own age who I will try to make members. I will now close, hoping through some of the letters I will find out more about the work of the club. I will correspond with anyone who will write to me.

HAZEL McNEESH

Stockton, Man. (Age 14.)
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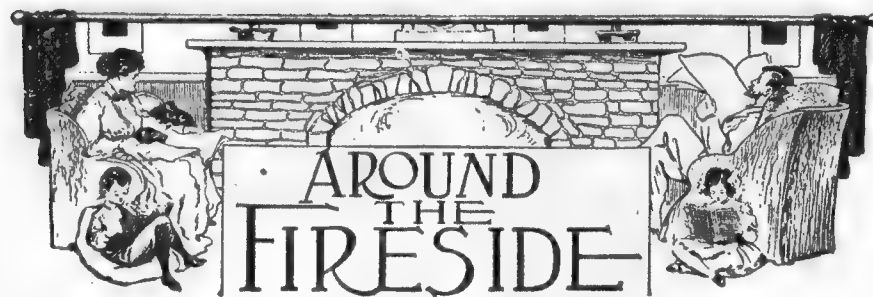
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Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention

Some fifty miles from Winnipeg in the little picturesque town of Carman, separated into many sections and pushed apart by the meanderings of the Boyne River, the 24th annual convention of the Manitoba association of the W.C.T.U. was held during the first week in May. The Presbyterian church was given over for the meetings. With the painstaking zeal and energy that characterize the temperance workers everywhere, the local hostesses saw that nothing was lacking in material things to make the convention a great success.

The artistically finished church was banked with blooming plants from floor to pulpit rail and Union Jacks and W.C.T.U. banners and mottoes were tastefully draped about the walls.

With promptitude and despatch, the various members of the somewhat lengthy program were presented to the meeting, each session beginning with devotional exercises.

After the routine of executive committee reports, appointment of new committees, etc., came the address of the provincial president, Mrs. Chisholm. In her concise, capable, conclusive manner, she reviewed the work achieved during the past year and briefly outlined needful work for the current year in the province.

Mrs. Chisholm said: "Wrong conditions can only exist because majorities are in favor of wrong conditions." She recommended the teaching of temperance in the Sabbath schools (which evidently is not specifically done at present) and urged that temperance as a subject be placed upon the public and high school curriculum and that students should be required to pass examinations on this subject. She also reported the trifling, furtive treatment received from the educational department, heads of colleges and school inspectors when interviewing these various bodies with a view to co-operative effort in securing this result.

It was urged that the widest publicity be given to the investigations of Benj. Ward Richards, the pioneer liquor analyst, as to the evil effects of alcohol on the body and mind; the compressed result of his extensive analysis being that "liquor is not a food, it is a poison." Mrs. Chisholm made special reference to the Presbyterian Missions' adoption of a temperance department in their societies, and noted Dr. Chown's stern condemnation of the liquor traffic as being the strongest ally of the white slave trade. She recommends the affiliation of all temperance and missionary societies, and anxiously desires the return of the bible to the schools for she claims that morals are waning because it has been withdrawn. She also highly disapproves of a government owned saloon as an artifice of the evil one. Taken wholly, Mrs. Chisholm's address was quite worthy of her, which is saying much, for she has been provincial president some thirteen years.

Reports from Superintendents

Reports from the superintendents of such branches of the work as Sabbath observance, scientific temperance instruction, essay contest, medal contest, anti-narcotics, parlor socials, railroad work and equal franchise were read. A short discussion was allowed at the close of each, in which the meeting at large took the keenest interest.

Perhaps the work least known among those mentioned is the "railroad work." This appears to have been suggested by the union in Brandon where many railway men live. The members of one union there decided to make work bags and send out to the camps of lumber or

tie makers and construction gangs. Each member bought a section of strong and pretty cretonne, made it into a bag about 12 by 18 inches with draw-tape at top. In these bags were placed linen and cotton spools of different colors, papers of needles and small safety pins, rolls of bandages, salves and ointments for wounds and old worn pieces of white linen, a mother's letter to her son and a small bible. These bags were sent out in half-dozen lots to the camps, each bag addressed to "Anyone Interested."

A significant statement made by the superintendent of "Work in Sunday Schools" was "Children are what their mothers are."

The superintendent of the unfermented wine department called attention to the point that "Jesus spoke of the fruits of the vine" for use in sacramental service and not "wine"; hence it seemed clear that the unfermented juice was used by him.

Mrs. Playfair, superintendent of the franchise department, presented a strong arraignment of the temperance political situation as it now stands and showed

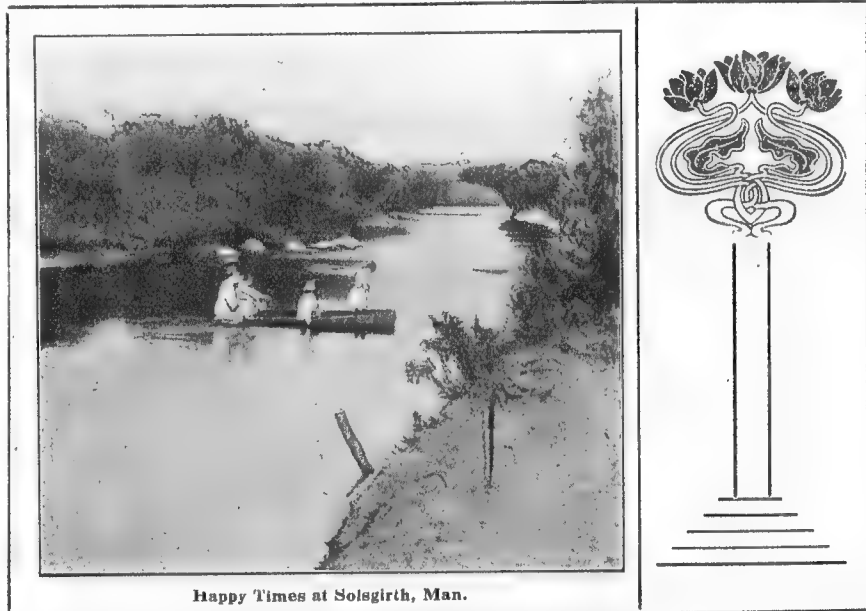
her hearers by reciting four chapters of her new book. The recitations were interspersed by appropriate music. Mrs. McLung's charming personality pervades her books and her renderings of them. Her works are like herself—wholesome and fragrant of the prairie and the fireside.

A casual and detached observer would have detected the understrain of discouragement that drifted through the convention; and the very general, though unexpressed realization of the ineffectiveness of temperance efforts prosecuted on present lines. Because of the enlightenment that wider and more general education and reading invariably carries among womankind, it is now generally conceded that the only hope for the predominance of temperance principles is the franchise for women. To try to regulate the liquor traffic and its accompanying evils without a ballot box for women is like trying to cultivate a section of land with a garden spade rather than a gang plow.

There can be no possible doubt that the trend of opinion among women is strongly set toward the ballot box as the first step on the stair that leads to higher achievements.

A franchise plan of work outlined by Mrs. M. Playfair and adopted by the convention, is as follows:

1. That each local union appoint at once a superintendent and a committee of three who shall have charge of and make this work their special undertaking this year.
2. That each local union subscribe for a paper devoted to the work for the use of their superintendent and would recommend the "Women's Journal," of Boston.
3. That at least once a fortnight an article on some phase of the suffrage question be supplied to the local paper by the superintendent or committee in charge of the work.
4. That a petition be circulated for signatures to ask the provincial government to extend the franchise to



clearly that the hands of the temperance workers, both men and women, are bound fast because the franchise is denied women.

A lively, but brief discussion followed the reading of a motion to have the Messenger substituted for the Bulletin in the subscription fee. It carried with a wide majority, however, as sentiment ran to a compulsory support of the provincial Messenger rather than to the Dominion Bulletin.

In all thirty unions reported at the convention; eight unions did not send delegates. There are a total of 670 active members in the province and 186 honorary members; Ontario has 6,000 and the United States 35,000 members, 20,000 of whom subscribe to their temperance publication, the Union Signal.

Boisevain union adopted an out and out equal suffrage department.

An Evening's Entertainment

An oasis in the desert of hard facts and figures, failures and successes, hopes and fears and plans needfully attendant upon so large an organization appeared the second evening of the convention, which was given entirely over to some delightful readings from her second book, "The Second Chance," not yet published, by Mrs. Nellie L. McLung. This talented young Canadian writer greatly pleased

women, said petition to be signed by both men and women.

5. That the provincial superintendent prepare a blotter, with facts regarding the justice of woman's suffrage printed on them and have them circulated.

6. That the local unions circulate as much literature as possible this year on parliamentary suffrage for women.

7. That we ask the Icelandic women's suffrage societies, the R.T. of T.'s and the I.O.G.T. and the National Council of Women to co-operate with us in this work.

8. That a sum of money be placed in the hands of the provincial superintendent of the franchise committee to be used in her department.

9. That each local union appoint an influential deputation of men and women to wait upon their representative in the provincial legislature and ask him to support, regardless of party, the petition which we intend to bring before the house, giving the full suffrage to women.

10. And should there be a provincial election this year let each candidate be asked to give this petition his support.

11. That the sub-executive be empowered to further the interests of the work in any way they may deem advisable, during the year.

Owing to the stand taken by this body in the proposed plan of campaign for the suffrage for women, it is reasonably presumed that the W.C.T.U. and their friends at last realize that so long as things continued their hole-and-corner, out-of-the-way meetings, their perfectly harmless conventions and their general attitude of prostration at the foot of the ruling power, the "liquor interest," no progress toward temperance would be made.

RE DOWER LAW

Editor, GUIDE:—In the woman's page of THE GUIDE of March 30 is a letter written by a Dundurn farmer on dower law. To say he has great nerve in putting it mildly. However, it is well to have a man say what he thinks of a woman and what position he would like her to hold in the world. It gives a woman a better knowledge how to act, if she wants to be considered on an equal standing with men. To quote part of "The Farmer's Views": "This question, the dower law, has been much discussed in most of the farm papers this last twelve months and it ran many months last year in THE GUIDE, and is worn thread-bare." He objects to others discussing it, but keeps persistently at it himself. He would not find it thread-bare were all the talk opposed to the dower law. "Only a few of the more militant women want the dower law. These ladies want to be like men—own land." I wonder why women should not be like men as regards owning land. I wonder if "Farmer's Views" could give a good reason why they should not own land. He says the subject is worn thread-bare. If it is distasteful to him there are twenty-two other pages in THE GUIDE he might read. He must have taken a wrong idea of the Fireside page. He says every man will favor a law to give the wife one-third and children two-thirds, at his death. According to this law, a wife would have to give her husband a blue pill if she ever wanted to get anything. He goes on to say: "This law should meet the Manitoba woman's views." I fancy it just meets "A Mere Man's" views. Further, he says, the law allows a woman to hold property and her husband cannot touch it. There surely must have been some great men in parliament at the time that law was made. What a pity they died, for if they had been living now Dundurn farmer, we would get them to give half to the husband. Again he says: "If a man deserts he can be imprisoned and must maintain his wife." He must remember that, too, is a man-made law, for they quite understood that if a man deserts he took with him everything and that as his wife owned nothing (not even the husband) it was right that he should be made to provide for her and the family. He says when a wife deserts a man he has no remedy whatever, and under the dower law would be in a perilous condition. How valuable the wife must be to Dundurn Farmer after all. Though she deserts, she can only take herself off. All the property is his (she can't touch that) and still he considers himself in a perilous condition if his wife deserts him; and yet he says "she is nothing!" Is he honest?

My, it does seem a struggle for this man, to give his wife half. I know he is married, for a single man has more policy than to talk like that. Why not have the law fixed so as to imprison her too? Fancy if a wife deserts he will have her half and his too. He goes on to say that a wife on her marriage is entitled to half the home, though she brings nothing to it. Again, I must say, he has nerve. What it must be to a wife to be considered nothing! When a woman marries a man it is rather hard to be considered as nothing, simply because she is not spot cash. He also says the dower law gives the wife the last say (not with this man) it takes a man's right and power that he had before his marriage, and hands it to his wife; she can over-rule, over-ride his wishes outright. He cannot think of woman as his equal. He says most men find need sometime to get a loan to develop the farm, but the wife can say "No!" and he would ask this wife help pay off the loan with her work, and then tell her she did not own anything. If that is not stealing or highway robbery, I never heard or saw of one worse. Most of the farmers are in debt when they get married, and don't mind a bit, giving the wife half the debt, but no profits. Again, he says, it puzzles one how some women bother about the dower law, as



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it does not give a penniless wife a cent. Really, I wonder why men bother about it, if it gives the wife nothing, and the men might sanction it just to please the women. It won't cost you anything and they might help to make more money for you. Women are very easily pleased. I know a woman who lived with a husband for eighteen years, and when her eighth child was born he came to her room and asked how she was. It was the first time he had done it since they had been married, and I cannot begin to tell you how pleased that woman was over that little kindness. So, if the women are not to gain anything, the men cannot lose anything by this law, and might as well help them to get it to please them. He says it will bring strife to a happy home. It will be the man who will raise the trouble if there is any, for a wife would never object to getting half after getting nothing. I would advise him to desert before the law comes in force. He says it gives the farmers a bad name. Does he deserve a good name—a man who would get the work out of a woman for years and then tell her nothing is hers, everything belongs to him and that she may go without a cent? Farmer, you are greatly mistaken if you think the farmers' wives are fighting for half of their possessions. They are fighting for equality and that is the only way they will get it, and if a man wants a wife merely to be cook and slave, he is no man

at all, and as our laws are all made by men I don't suppose there will be much improvement in it. The best way to settle it for the coming generation is for the girls to have a written agreement, giving them half of all possessions. This would let poor "Farmer's Views" out easy. But this man approves of home-steads for women. That, too, will be a help in the coming generation. We are told we can judge a man by what he says. That may be all true in everything but married life. There we judge by the way he acts. I am very sorry I could not do justice in answering this man, but I hope another pen than mine will take it up.

Trusting, dear editor, I have not taken up too much space and thanking you for the woman's page in THE GUIDE. As wives must keep quiet at home THE GUIDE gives them a chance to express a thought in public.

"JUST A WOMAN."

♦ ♦ ♦

AN APPETIZING LUNCHEON Just the Right Sort for a Warm Summer Day

Tomato Soup	
Cold Sliced Tongue	
Salad	
Olives	
Sweet Cucumber Pickles	
Bread and Butter	
Ice Cream or Custard	
Cake	
Coffee	
Candy	

It is feared that the friends who have written to Fireside for luncheon or tea menu cards will have grown tired waiting for them, but in conformity to the old adage, "Everything comes to him who will but wait," here at last is the menu card.

Those who wrote did not state just what sort of function they wished the card for, whether formal or informal, simple or complex, whether a noon luncheon or a five o'clock tea. This is to be regretted as one can only make a guess at what will suit, and if the number to be catered for were mentioned the approximate quantities could have been given also and save the caterer or hostess figuring that out for herself. The card given is intended for a noon luncheon for ten persons.

Tomato Soup

Take one can of tomatoes, put through a collander or wire sieve to remove the seeds. Bring to a boil in 3 or 4 quart granite dish. At the same time heat a quart of milk. When both are at boiling point stir into the tomatoes a small level teaspoon of soda. Allow a half minute to effervesce and add the hot milk, stirring briskly. Add about 4 tablespoons of soda biscuits or fried bread crushed finely with the rolling pin. Serve at once. Let the meal be ready before making the soup. It only takes a very few minutes to make and should be served promptly.

Cold Tongue

Take a beef tongue weighing from 3½ to 4 pounds, wash carefully and boil 4 or 5 hours. Longer if necessary. Be sure that it is thoroughly cooked. When done, while still hot, peel carefully and trim if necessary. Roll and tie with cord so that it will be circular in form when cold and retain that shape when the cord is removed. Garnish with lettuce, parsley, celery or even shredded cabbage. The spring growth from old cabbage heads might be used failing other garnishings.

Slice from the top (which will really be the edge) of the tongue, when each slice will be seen to consist of a strip from the

root to the tip. Slice as thinly as possible and serve one slice for each plate. Be particular to boil the tongue in well salted water.

Vegetable Salad

Boil eight medium sized potatoes with the skins on in well salted water. When done drain and let cool, peel and slice evenly quarter inch thick, cross-cut slices into even cubes. Drain a can of peas. Gently toss the peas and potato in a large bowl. Add mayonnaise dressing to taste (potatoes take a liberal supply.) Turn the whole into a salad bowl. Garnish with ripe tomatoes, sliced thinly and ranged round and partly below the surface, or sliced hard-boiled eggs.

Burnt Leather Cake

Place 1 cup brown sugar in granite pan over fire; stir till it smokes. Remove and add ½ cup boiling water. Stir till it becomes the consistency of molasses. Cream ½ cup butter and add gradually 1½ cups white sugar, 1 cup water, yolks of 2 eggs, 2 cups flour. Beat 5 minutes, add 3 tablespoons of the syrup, 2 teaspoons baking powder in ½ cup flour, whites of 3 eggs, and vanilla to taste. Beat all together, not too lightly. Bake in two tins. Use a mild jelly for filling and ice with a frosting made with a heaping desert spoon of butter, one of milk and enough pulverized sugar to make a thick paste. To this may be added the remainder of the syrup to give it a browned flavor.

This is a very fine cake and well worth the extra trouble in the making.

Brown Betties or Rocks

1 cup butter, 1½ cups brown sugar, 2½ cups flour, 3 eggs, ½ teaspoon soda in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 cup chopped nuts or chopped raisins, or ½ cup of each. Drop on buttered paper. This will make nearly 8 dozen little cakes. The paper may be put in large bread pans and all the cakes cooked at once. Be careful not to cook too long.

Cocoanut Cream Candy

Boil about 3 cups of granulated sugar and 1½ cups water in a saucepan till it threads. Pour into two large buttered plates and let stand perfectly still till cool. Add ½ cup chopped nuts and a few drops vanilla to one portion and mix rapidly with the hands till creamy. Then spread in the bottom of a buttered pan and pack down with the finger. To the other half add vanilla and ½ cup shredded cocoanut and repeat the process. Pack in on top of the other half and sprinkle cocoanut on the top. The buttered dish should be ready before the candy is mixed for the work must proceed rapidly to avoid crumbling. This candy may be made a couple of days before required. Cut in small squares and serve in bon-bon dishes.

Custard

Four tablespoons prepared corn, 2 quarts of milk, 4 eggs; heat the milk to near boiling and add the prepared corn previously dissolved in a part of the milk; then add the eggs well beaten with 8 tablespoons of sugar. Let it boil up once or twice, stirring constantly, and flavor to taste. Pour into cups into which have been put a drop of milk to prevent sticking, and two or three preserved cherries. Let stand in a cool place to set. Serve with whipped cream.

Laying the Table

Perhaps in addition to recipes for the various dishes mentioned, a word about laying the table will not be amiss.

When the careful housewife contemplates a luncheon, she overhauls her table linen and puts it in exquisite condition, both cloth and napkins. In the ironing the cloth has but two creases ironed in it, one lengthwise and one crosswise. For the rest, it is lightly folded so that no more creases will show when spread. Napkins or serviettes are also creased but twice with the iron.

The dishes, glasses and cutlery will be thoroughly washed and well polished. She will if convenient have cut flowers for the centre of the table. Failing this a pretty blooming plant or fern in an attractive dish. Her rooms generally will be thoroughly aired and dusted, the furniture rubbed, not with those horrible varnishes, but with old linen or very fine worn woolen cloths, large enough to make a big handful and rubbed and rubbed. The satisfactory results will appear. The furniture should be kept away from the walls if possible in arranging the rooms. Light and airy curtains should drape the windows.

Cloth and Napkins

To lay the table. A thick under cloth

should be used first; then spread the white cloth, taking care to have it perfectly true all round. Lay the bread and butter plates, with a napkin upon each, to the left of each guest, place one fork to the left, two knives (one dinner and one butter) one soup spoon, one ice cream or custard spoon and one coffee spoon in the order named to the right of where the luncheon plate rests, and in front of it a glass of iced water.

The olives, sweet pickles, salted almonds and butter (in balls on tiny prints) may be laid on the table in small fancy dishes, just here and there, so that guests can reach them with little or no handing. The bread, both white and brown, might be baked in those 3x4x10 inch cake or bread tins, if one has not the regular cigar shaped covered tins.

The whole loaf should be cut into 1¼ inch slices, leaving a tiny piece of crust on one side of the loaf uncut. This uncut crust will hold the whole loaf into shape almost as though it was not cut at all. Lay lengthwise on an oblong bread dish (if you have one). Each guest will pull her slice off for herself.

Serving the Repast

If the hostess sits at table and serves, the cold tongue could be placed to her right in front and the piles of plates to her left near her edge of the table. A large serving fork will be needed. The soup had better come first from the kitchen after the guests are seated. No biscuits are served with this soup. When the soup bowls are taken away the hostess hands round the meat, or it too can be brought ready served from the kitchen, like the soup, in which case the salad should come in the same way; but when these dishes are nicely made and daintily garnished, it is a pity not to have them on the table where they can be seen.

Cakes and Candy

When the meats and salad course is removed, the cakes and candy are brought and placed upon the table in the usual way. The ice cream or custard is brought in the individual dishes, and, last of all, comes the coffee, served clear with a couple squares of lump sugar laid in the saucer and the cream is handed round, or cream and sugar may be handed round together.

Any housekeeper who feels nervous about making a lot of new dishes all at one time for strangers would do well to try one at a time just for her own family till she gets confidence. Everything mentioned here is simple as possible except the burnt leather cake, but it is excellent and worth the trouble.

Is there someone exclaiming at the simplicity of the repast? Quite so, madam, simplicity rules today and hence digestion thrives. The back breaking lemon pies and tarts that stick to the pans or run their little hearts out to burn on the oven shelves every time you expected "company," and the fried cakes that perversely soaked up quarts of grease for no reason whatever other than to expose your super-efforts often superlative cooking; the pound for pound fruit cake that firmly refused to budge in the middle, but rather retreated, sad and lifeless and sticky, a hilly circumference of less doleful dough bordering its edge, are, one and all, relegated to the limbo of painful memories and return but rarely to the tables of the hour. Who hasn't had these experiences? Who wishes to repeat them? Womenkind will be grateful that saner systems of cookery prevail.

A man is bound to keep faith with you if the forfeit is large enough—and your power to collect indisputable.

Many a father knows he has authority over the members of his family, but the poor fellow doesn't know what to do with it.

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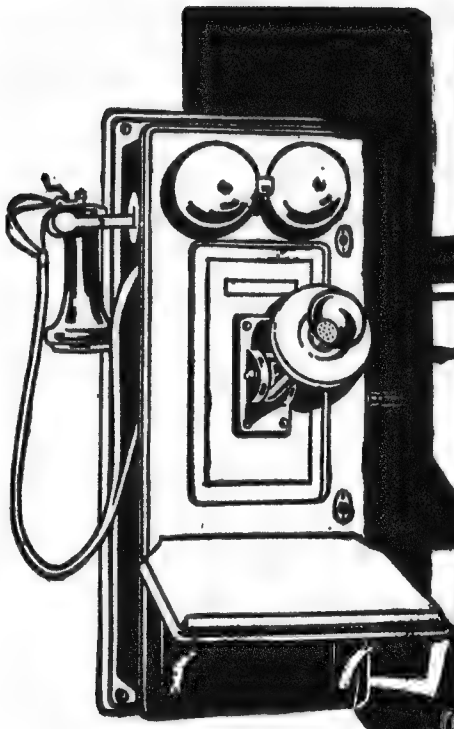
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We want you to know about our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set—to have you understand why it represents the achievement of telephone perfection—to tell you the story of \$10,000 spent on a single instrument to make it ideal before even one was placed on the market.

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THE facts about the farm telephone are facts with which every farmer, isolated in the country, should be familiar. And this book tells you these facts—tells you not only all about the instrument itself—the money it will cost, the dollars it will save, but tells you everything you want to know—need to know—owe it to yourself to know—about farm telephones.

Then, it goes further than that. It tells in plain, non-legal terms, how you may organize a rural telephone company right in your own community. It tells how simple the procedure is, how little—how very little—it costs to get started and how extremely insignificant is the cost of maintenance after once you do get going.

After you have read this book you will know exactly

what you would have to do if your community wanted to organize and operate a little telephone company of its own—the precise steps it would be necessary for you to take if you yourself wanted to promote such a company among your own friends and neighbors. You know now without our telling you how, if you were able, to approach your neighbors with every fact—every detail—at your finger ends, you would be able to command their attention, interest and support on such a proposition.

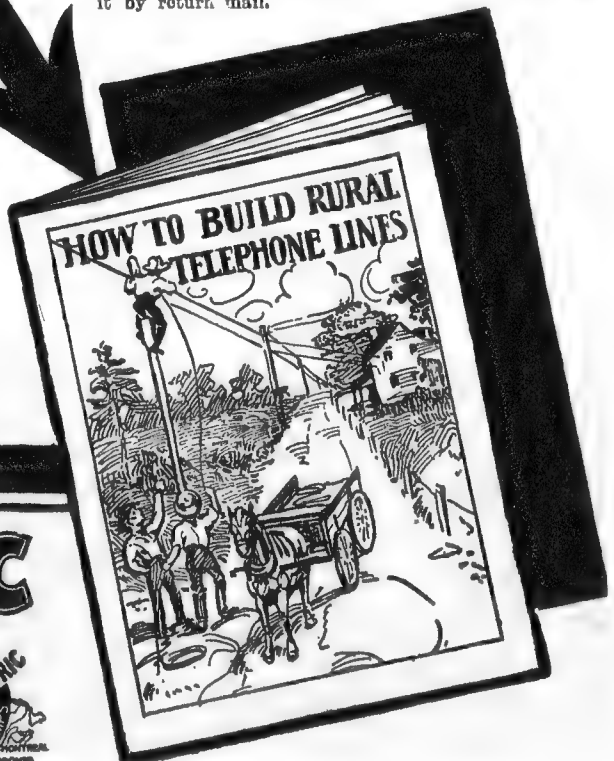
And it won't cost you one single cent to acquire the other information—we stand ready to give it to you for the asking.

Remember, too, the information we will give you is authentic. Back of the little book we will send you stands the reputation of the "Northern Electric"—the concern which has manufactured all but 9,000 of the 259,000 telephones which are in use in Canada to-day. The telephone service about which we want to talk to you embodies not one single detail that is not right up to the minute. The telephone service that we offer to the Canadian farmer is based on our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set—the most modern instrument on the market to-day for use on rural party lines. With it, you can talk and hear just as well as with the instruments used in the largest and best telephone exchanges in the world. We know—for we manufacture all types, from 10,000 line Central Energy Systems down to bridging party lines for rural use. Our experience must therefore be worth something to you.

This book is indeed well worth reading. Simply send us a post card and say you want our Bulletin No. 2716 and you will get it by return mail.

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SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

SMALL CHILD LOST

Week's Search for Elkhorn Boy Brings No Results

Norman, the two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. France, who reside a few miles east of Elkhorn, Man., disappeared from home the first of last week.

Norman, who managed to elude the two men in whose charge he was left while his father and mother were at church, was last known to have been seen by John Heritage, a neighbor, of the Frances. He was then travelling north on the road about a quarter of

T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, has been elected a director of the Home Bank of Canada to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Davidson. This gives two directors among western farmers, as John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is also a director.

a mile from the Heritage home. Mr. Heritage, who was in the stable at the time that he saw the child, remarked to his hired man that it was funny for a little chap like that to be wandering about alone.

He immediately went to his house about two hundred yards distant and told his wife that the Frances baby was down on the road and that someone ought to go and look after it. Mrs. Heritage stated that she would go, and after changing her dress started for the spot where the lad was seen by her husband, but on arriving there she was unable to find a trace of him.

Not more than twenty minutes or half an hour had elapsed from the time the baby was first seen by Mr. Heritage until Mrs. Heritage was on the spot, but there was no baby to be found. This is the last that was seen or heard of the child from that date to this. Mr. Heritage is most positive that he saw the child on that date.

Immediately it was learned that no trace of the child could be found, Provincial Constable Crosbie and the surrounding neighbors were notified by telephone by two o'clock. Two hours after the child was last seen there were fifty people searching for him, and this number steadily increased as the news spread, and by evening there were close on to one hundred earnest searchers, but in spite of all their efforts their search resulted in nought.

The search is still continued throughout the Elkhorn district, but no sign of the lost child has been discovered.

APRIL IMMIGRATION LARGE

The total immigration figures for the month of April of 1910, at Manitoba ports from the States show a decided increase over April of last year, both in the number of immigrants and the amount and value of their effects.

The totals for the month are: Total number of immigrants, 2,182, an increase over April, 1909, of 1,212; number of horses, 2,265, an increase of 1,065; number of cattle, 705, an increase of 264; car lots of effects, 546, an increase of 264; total value of effects, \$595,575, an increase of \$332,245.

The largest immigration for the month was at Emerson, where 1,293 entered, Gretna being second with 841.

WILL FIRE MINUTE GUNS

A militia order from Ottawa gives particulars in respect to the firing of minute guns commencing at noon on May 20, the day on which King Edward will be buried. Minute guns will be fired at different points from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Victoria, B. C., the number to be decided later, including Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg and Lethbridge.

At each place where units of the permanent force are stationed, every available officer and man is to be present on parade at the place where the salute is fired. When the first and last guns are being fired the troops will present arms. During the firing of the salute they will be stationed with arms reversed.

After an appreciable pause during which the crape will be removed from the colors and the black from the drums, the royal salute will be given by the troops presenting arms, and the bands, when present, playing "God Save the King." If a band is present on parade with the troops it will play during the firing of the salute "Chopin's Funeral March," and after a pause "The Dead March In Saul."

DISPUTE OVER OATH

A London cable of May 13 said: "While the body of the beloved King Edward, the peacemaker, lies guarded by Grenadiers in the throne room of Buckingham palace, the land he ruled for nine years is torn by one of the bitterest religious disputes since the days of the reformation.

"There is a general debate over the altering of the coronation oath by striking out the words which Roman Catholics

consider insulting. It is growing more acrimonious daily, but sentiment favoring a change in the wording is said to be increasing. It became known to-day that in all probability a special act altering the oath will be presented to parliament within a short time.

"This is all the more likely because King George is known to wish closer relations between the mother country and Canada, and a considerable percentage of the Dominion's population is Catholic.

"The new King is winning his way into the hearts of the subjects in a remarkable manner. His latest act strikes a responsive chord when sending an expression of sympathy to the little colliery town of Whitehaven, where 133 men lie dead, entombed in the mine owned by Lord Lonsdale."

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD VII.

Chicago's tribute to King Edward VII. was expressed Sunday afternoon by more than thirty-five hundred persons, among them the most prominent in the city who filled the Auditorium theatre to overflowing.

An hour before the services were to start the theatre was crowded and the street outside was filled with people who made vain attempts to enter. Fashionable society people mingled with the less fortunate and the crush around the main entrance required police regulation.

The memorial sermon was read by Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, who lauded the late monarch and gave a short recital of his virtues. In his discourse he said:

"These two flags (pointing to the American and British emblems which

IN THE CAVE OF THE HIGHWAYMEN



First Robber: "This has been easy money, and we'll live in luxury henceforth."
Second Robber: "Yes, and we'll let the prisoner go, for we can catch him any time."

hung over the platform) are associated with the sweet sympathy that existed between the two countries they represent, and the late king who helped to cement that sympathy.

"And well may we hope to see them always united. The personality of King Edward is only seldom found in the ruler of a nation. If George follows his father's teachings his coming to the throne will cause few regrets."

LAURIER'S WESTERN TRIP

Although details of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of Western Canada have not been carded it is practically settled now that the premier will leave Ottawa, on July 7 or 8, and will speak the next day at Port Arthur or Fort William. He will then go on to Winnipeg, and after spending a couple of days there will proceed to Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Yorkton, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton.

A couple of days will be spent in Vancouver, and as many more in Victoria. Then the party will go north to Prince Rupert, returning to the capital during the first week in September. As Mr. Fielding will be absent during July in England it will not be possible for him to accompany Sir Wilfrid. The premier's party will include Hon. Geo. P. Graham, E. M. MacDonald, M.P., and F. F. Pardee, M.P., chief Liberal whip.

AMERICANS BRING WEALTH

A Washington, D.C., dispatch of May 10 says: "That systematic advertising of the country in the interests of immigration is carried on in Canada is shown by official reports received at the office of Daniel J. Keefe, commissioner-general of immigration of the United States. The result is that the Dominion gets a large number of farmers from the western prairies. The farmer is followed by the merchant with whom he has done business, then by the manufacturer.

"For the year ended March 31, 1910, 103,789 people from the United States emigrated to Canada and 57,930 came from that country. During the preceding year 146,908 immigrants arrived in Canada from all countries, of whom 42,865 were farmers and farm laborers from the United States. Only 2,368 persons of the same class came from Canada to this country.

"During the same period 2,066 clerks and merchants and 6,001 persons with occupations not classified emigrated from the United States to Canada, while 1,634 clerks and merchants and 22,320 persons with occupations not classified came from Canada. Thirty per cent. of the immigration into Canada during the last eight years was English, eight per cent. Scotch, thirty-three per cent. from the United States and four per cent. Italian.

"The general estimate is that each emigrant going into Canada from this country has about \$1,000 in money and chattels."

RATIFY BOUNDARY TREATY

Following the change at Washington of the formal ratifications of the boundary waters treaty, the declaration has been issued on behalf of the governments interested giving assent to the special conditions inserted in the treaty by United States senate.

In accordance with the understanding reached between the governments of the United States and Canada, the former government will, during the present session of congress submit the legislation necessary to give effect to the treaty. Such legislation will provide for the payment of the United States members of the International commission to be appointed to administer the terms of the treaty.

VOTERS' LISTS REVISION

Preparatory to the revision of the voters' lists in all the rural constituencies, of Manitoba, the annual registration of electors is to take place the latter part of May, and began Monday in the majority of constituencies.

The constituencies of Brandon and the four Winnipeg seats are not included in the list, as new lists will be compiled in these constituencies later. In the constituencies registration will be necessary only by those voters who are not on the present list. All names on the old list remain on the new lists unless formally appealed against.

SURVEYING NEW LAND

Another surveyors' camp is located in Lloydminster, outfitting and buying supplies for their summer's work. This is the fourth big survey party which has left the town this season with a big stock of supplies. All these parties are bound for the same destination, the district north of the Saskatchewan, via Hewitt's Landing and Union Lake. This magnificent stretch of country is opening up so rapidly that surveying work has barely kept pace with the number of settlers who are taking up the land as fast as it is subdivided.

HORSE SHOW JUDGES

After over a month of careful consideration the committee of the Winnipeg Horse Show Association have decided upon the judges for the big gathering during the week of June 20. Some of the most noted horsemen on the continent have been selected.

Heading the list is Col. the Hon. J. G. Beresford, of England, who is widely known for his expert horsemanship and as a star polo player. He is at present with the English team of polo players in California. Col. Beresford is captain of the team and he carried off nearly all the honors worth while going after at the recent New York horse show. The other judges are W. J. Stark, of Toronto; Col. Steele, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. Hosmer, Virden, Man.; Lieut.-Col. Gwynne, Grenfell, Sask.; H. C. Lawson, Regina, Sask.; and Principal Black and Professor Peters of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Entries close on May 20.

COMMONS MEET JUNE 8

Premier Asquith has announced that the House of Commons will meet on June 8. This gives the ministers a badly needed extension of their holidays and accords with the general desire that constitutional controversies should not be resumed in the earlier days of the national mourning. The premier's outline that the business to be taken, namely, the civil list and some unnamed bills (including possibly the bill dealing with the coronation oath) means a further pause.

The budget of 1910-11 is due, of course, but whether it will be introduced with the lords' veto still undealt with is one of the complications which is perplexing politicians at London.

Still, with several weeks' truce, it is hoped something may happen to prevent the further dislocation of business by an election. The Unionist press offers Premier Asquith the Unionist votes for a time, if necessary, to overcome the fiercer spirits of the coalition, but whether this accommodation would extend to a budget is doubted.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Canada will have as visitors this summer two distinguished British military officers—Sir John French and General Baden-Powell. They will both visit the west and elaborate welcomes are being planned for both of these distinguished soldiers. The itinerary of Sir John French was announced last week. He will arrive in Canada on May 20 and will spend the next two months inspecting the troops of the Dominion. He will visit first the maritime province camps and then inspect the Ontario militia. Several days will be spent at the big military grounds at Petawawa, and Sir John French will then come west, going first to Calgary. On his return trip he will stop off at Winnipeg on July 2, and will inspect the soldiery of Manitoba. General Baden-Powell's itinerary has not yet been arranged.

FOREST FIRES RAGING

Forest fires are raging from Duluth, Minn., north and east to the Canadian border and west to the Bemidji and lake districts. The destruction of standing pine will be very great, and scores of farmers have been compelled to flee to the cities with their families for safety. Many settlers' homes have been burned.

Clouds of smoke from the fires along the north shore of Lake Superior are rolling out over the water and making navigation dangerous. There has been no rain in that district and the conditions are dangerous as the woods are dry as powder.

FUNERAL WILL BE MARKED BY SOLEMN SPLENDOR

Altogether thirty-two countries will be represented at the royal funeral Friday. Eight kings and emperors, four ruling princes and eight queens will be amongst the mourners. It is announced that the Queen Mother and Princess Victoria will participate in the procession both on Tuesday to Westminster Hall and on Friday to Paddington. The time for the removal of the body from Westminster on Friday and the time of the actual funeral service have not, it is now stated, been yet fixed.

The British Columbia wreath, which will be placed on the bier, will be comprised of magnolias, lilies and orchids.

A number of tickets for seats to view the procession have been sold to applicants from Toronto and Montreal.

It is announced that Lord Strathcona will represent Canada with the cabinet ministers now here; namely, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, Hon. Mr. Fisher and Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

Canada's wreath will be shaped like a maple leaf. The outside will be composed of maple leaves and across the wreath in dark carnations will be the words "Canada Mourns." The wreath has been designed by W. L. Griffiths, secretary to Lord Strathcona. The maple leaves for the wreath were sent to Mr. Griffiths by Canadian ladies.

A message from the Australian parliament to the king says: "By a coincidence which we trust will prove a happy augury for Australia, your majesty was proclaimed king upon the same date as that on which your majesty, when Duke of York, nine years ago, opened in person the parliament of this commonwealth, and thus is entwined another strand among those crimson threads of kinship which unite the peoples of Great Britain and those of the dominions overseas."

Theodore Roosevelt has arrived in London and will represent the United States at the funeral.

Tuesday the body of the late king was taken to Westminster Hall. The procession was nearly as imposing in its grandeur and solemnity as Friday's great pageant will be. The majority of royal mourners were present and kings and princes walked behind the gun carriage bearing the coffin. En route massed bands of 400 performers played the Beethoven Funeral March in B flat minor, Chopin's March for the Dead, the Dead March from Saul, while the pipers of the Scots Guards played a dirge.

Friday the procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington Hall will be marked by scenes of solemn splendor. Interment will be at Windsor.

SASKATCHEWAN COMMISSION MEETS

The first sitting of the Saskatchewan elevator commission for the purpose of taking evidence opened at Moose Jaw today. The sitting will possibly extend over Thursday and Friday. The places and dates of subsequent sittings will be issued in due course.

MANY SCOTSMEN COMING

A Glasgow, Scotland, cable of May 15 says: "Scotsmen continue preparing to leave for Western Canada by the thousands. During the remainder of this month and in June the bookings for Canada are extraordinarily heavy. Especially is there a desire to go to the far west and homes in Manitoba and British Columbia are sought by thousands. Particularly in the small towns of Scotland the exodus is marked and farewell functions are daily taking place.

"Steamship owners find it difficult to keep pace with the passenger trade and the Donaldson line has added three new vessels to its Canadian fleet and the latest twin screw steamer, although not yet out of the hands of the builders, has most of her berths engaged for her maiden trip from Glasgow to Montreal, starting June 11."

It is rumored at London that an old court tradition will be broken down and in future colonial ministers attending state functions will have the same standing as members of the imperial cabinet.

E. J. B. Pense, editor and proprietor of the Kingston Whig, and a former member of the Ontario legislature, is dead. The town of Pense, Sask., was named in his honor.

SUCCESSOR TO EARL GREY

Rumor has it that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the late king, will be appointed governor-general of Canada, to succeed Earl Grey. A high officer of the colonial office was questioned in regard to the report, but said that no appointment, or even selection, had been made. It would be premature, he said, to pick out a successor to Earl Grey, whose tenure of office does not expire until the end of the year. Nothing was known about this appointment at the offices of Lord Strathcona, the high commissioner for Canada.

News in Brief

Rocking the boat to frighten the girls caused the drowning of six girls and two boys out of a party of twelve on an old mill dam at Huntington Mills, a country village 15 miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., Thursday afternoon. The four who escaped are boys and they got to the shore exhausted after a vain effort to save the girls. All of the party were members of the graduating or the junior classes of the high school at Huntington Mills and were out for a frolic during the lunch hour. They were all between the ages of 16 and 18.

That grit and determination in a measure which few men possess are necessary to camp on the cold and uninviting doorstep of a public building every hour for twelve days is something which no one will deny, but that is the feat accomplished by Miss Williams, a pretty young school teacher of Saskatoon.

Her reward came Monday, when she filed first claim for a section of land within two and one-half miles of the town of Kindersley, which today is valued at \$10,000.

Commander C. D. Roper, of the British navy, has arrived in Ottawa to take up his duties in connection with the naval service department, which have been in the hands of Commander Stewart, who left today for England to take the Rainbow to the Pacific coast. Captain Roper was for six years on the staff of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. He has been engaged for two years by the Canadian government. Though only 34, he is regarded as one of the smartest officers in the service.

Sunday's rainstorm was general throughout Manitoba and a portion of Saskatchewan. Snow fell at several points in the latter province. The moisture was needed especially in Saskatchewan, and the crops will be greatly benefited. In some districts where there was rain or snow there had been practically no growth for several days, owing to the lack of moisture.

The Dominion government has submitted a list of questions to the supreme court of Canada to get a ruling as to the powers of the parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures regarding the incorporation of companies. The matter will be taken to the privy council in order to settle the dispute for all time.

F. K. Jordan, postmaster at Nakusp, B. C., was drowned while driving to his ranch near town. While driving along the edge of the precipice the wagon box slipped off and dropped into the raging torrent.


At the public mass meeting held at Fort Frances Saturday a strong resolution against the exporting of power to the United States was passed and will be forwarded to Premier Whitney.

All foreigners at Chan Sha, China, have been advised to leave that city as a general massacre is feared. Four America gunboats are waiting in the harbor to take off refugees.

A Board of Trade has been formed at Minitonas, Man. The officers are: President, J. G. A. Campbell; vice-president, J. H. Cannon; treasurer, H. C. MacKay; secretary, H. Laing.

Eight kings and emperors, four ruling princes and eight queens will attend the funeral of the late King Edward on May 20.

Heavy rains have quenched the forest fires which have been raging in northern Minnesota for the past ten days.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MAY 16, 1910

Wheat this week has been holding steady in price, but with a limited demand for cash grain. The death of our late king has had the effect of causing all business to come to a standstill. This has effected the Old Country grain markets considerably, and very little business has been transacted. The future of prices will depend entirely on the demand from the Old Country for our wheat. However, stocks in hands are not increasing at all, while shipments from country points have been double what they were last year at this time. Today the market broke from 99½ cents where it sold at Saturday to 98½ cents, where it closed today, or a decline of 1½ cents. However, this decline may have been a little too rapid, and tomorrow may see better markets. Old Country markets have been closed since Thursday last, so there has been no export business doing at all. However should crop prospects continue to improve, it would not surprise us to see markets work a little lower, although we think as our wheat is the cheapest—taking quality into consideration—in the world that we will not see much decline. On the other hand, should we get a good export demand we should see good advance soon.

Oats have held fairly steady with a fairly good demand at all times for the cash grain; and as oats are on an export basis almost continually it does not seem to us as if prices should go much lower. However, stocks are heavy and unless the export demand continues prices will not advance very much.

Barley has been unsaleable with no demand whatever.

Flax has declined sharply and is in very poor demand on the decline.

Liverpool Letter

BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, MAY 5, 1910

During the week wheat futures have fluctuated somewhat, values today showing practically no change except for October, which is ½d. dearer. Cargoes of White wheat from the Pacific Coast of America, 1/- lower, Australians, 1/- to 1/6 lower, Indians 9d. to 1/- lower, Russians 6d. lower. Argentine cargoes 1/6 lower; shipments this week to Liverpool 9,000 qrs.; U.K. direct, nil; continent direct, 119,500; orders 92,000; equalling 220,500 against 315,500 last week and 254,000 last year. Latest cables report weak markets at about 2/- decline on the week, but rather less pressure to sell at the close. Russia reports rainy, cool weather; prospects are said to be good in most districts, and improving where the late frost caused damage. There is no pressure to sell, however, and prices are out of line for export. Roumania—the weather is unsettled and crop prospects continue very favorable. New wheat is offering for shipment rather freely. Hungary reports weather fairly favorable, but there are complaints in many places of too much rain. Italy reports fairly good crop outlook, except in the south, where the weather is too cold. Spain reports better weather and crop prospects improving. Germany reports cooler weather, reports about crops continue to speak very favorably of the outlook; there is more inclination to buy foreign wheat at the decline. France reports weather better, prospects continue rather doubtful but are considered fairly favorable on the whole. India reports some rain but no harm appears to have been done so far. Shipments appear likely to commence earlier than usual. Australia continues to send reports of droughty weather, and this causes farmers to hold very tenaciously, so that prices are not quite out of line.

Liverpool General Market Report

(FROM THE CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 3.)

Wheat cargoes are steadier with more inquiry for White sorts.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—36/- (approx. \$1.08) bidding, 36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) asked for 13,000 qrs. Victorian Feb., 36/- (approx. \$1.08) asked for 23,000 qrs. New South Wales early Feb. 36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) probably buys steamers afloat. Parcels to Liverpool from three ports for April-May are held at 36/- (approx. \$1.08), May-June, 36/1½ (approx. \$1.08½).

Russian wheat cargoes are dull and 3d. easier. Azoff-Black Sea April-May offers at 37/6 to 39/- (approx. \$1.12½ to \$1.13½).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—34/3 (approx. \$1.02½) asked for 4,500 tons Rosafe 61 lbs. afloat. 34/- (approx. \$1.02) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool April-May. 34/3 (approx. \$1.02½) asked for Rosafe same position.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firmer with a better demand at 1½d. to 3d. advance. Parcels to London are rather easier with a moderate business.

No.	Port	Man.	Del.	Price	Approx.
No. 1	Nor.	Man.	April 15 May	36/1½	\$1.08½
No. 2	Nor.	Man.	April 15 May	35/7½	1.06½
No. 3	Nor.	Man.	May-June	35/-	1.05
No. 1	Nor.	Man.	(pcl. Ldn.) Afloat	37/-	1.11
No. 2	Nor.	Man.	Afloat	36/6	1.09½
No. 3	Nor.	Man.	Afloat	36/-	1.08

Indian parcels for London are quiet and rather easier.

Choice	White	Kurrachee	Del.	Price	Approx.
Choice	White	Kurrachee	May-June	35/9	\$1.07½
No. 2	Club	Calcutta	April-May	36/9	1.10½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.	Qrs.	Port	Man.	Del.	Price	Approx.
28,000	qrs.	Victorian	B-L	3/3	36/10½	\$1.10½
12,040	qrs.	New South Wales	B-L	5/2	35/9	1.07½

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.	Qrs.	Port	Man.	Del.	Price	Approx.
1,000	qrs.	No. 1 Nor.	Man.	May-June	36/1½	\$1.08½
2,000	qrs.	No. 2 Nor.	Man.	By 15 May	35/9	\$1.07½
2,000	qrs.	No. 1 Nor.	Man.	July-Aug.	35/9	\$1.07½
2,000	qrs.	No. 3 Nor.	Man.	May	34/9	\$1.04½
3,000	qrs.	No. 2 Nor.	Man.	May-June	35/9	\$1.07½
3,000	qrs.	No. 2 Nor.	Man.	May-June	35/1½	\$1.05½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.	Qrs.	Port	Man.	Del.	Price	Approx.
1,000	qrs.	No. 1 Nor.	Man.	Afloat	37/9	\$1.13½
1,000	qrs.	No. 2 Nor.	Man.	May	35/10½	\$1.07½
1,000	qrs.	No. 1 Nor.	Man.	Afloat	37/-	\$1.11
1,000	qrs.	No. 1 Nor.	Man.	April-May	36/-	\$1.08
1,000	qrs.	No. 2 Nor.	Man.	Afloat	36/6	1.09½
1,000	qrs.	No. 1 Nor.	Man.	May	36/-	\$1.08
1,000	qrs.	No. 2 Nor.	Man.	Arrived	36/3	\$1.08½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May, July, Sept. and Oct. delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
May 11	May	98½	32½	209
"	July	99½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	94½	33	163½
May 12	May	98½	32½	198
"	July	99½	34	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	94½	33½	160
May 13	May	98½	32½	198
"	July	99½	34	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	95	33½	161
May 14	May	98½	32½	201
"	July	99½	34½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	95½	33½	161½
May 16	May	97½	32½	190
"	July	98½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	93½	33	—
May 17	May	97½	32½	195
"	July	97½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	93½	33	158

Liverpool Spot Cash

(CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 3RD, 1910.)

Port	Man.	Del.	Price
Australian	7/10½	approx.	\$1.13 2-5
New Zealand	7/4	"	1.04
No. 2 Nor.	Man.	7/9	1.11 3-5
No. 2 Nor.	Man.	7/8	1.10 2-5
Sample	Man.	7/6	1.08
Ch. Wh.	Chilian	7/9½	1.12 1-5
Ch. Wh.	Karachi	cleaned terms	7/6½ " 1.08 3-5
2 Hard	Winter	7/11½	" 1.14 3-5
Barusso	new	7/2½	" 1.03 2-5
Rosafe	new	7/4	" 1.04
Russian	7/11½	"	1.14 3-5

World's Shipments

Total shipments of wheat 11,552,000; last week 9,169,000; last year 10,640,000. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	LAST YEAR
America	3,808,000	1,952,000	2,656,000
Russia	5,088,000	3,168,000	3,416,000
Danube	312,000	576,000	1,032,000
India	728,000	536,000	1,096,000
Argentina	1,312,000	2,168,000	1,976,000
Australia	264,000	688,000	328,000
Various	40,000	80,000	136,000

Quantity of breadstuffs shipped for orders included in above 632,000; last week 1,664,000; last year, 1,872,000. Total wheat taken by continental countries 5,496,000; last week 4,184,000; last year 4,696,000.

ON PASSAGE

Wheat, 49,576,000; last week 50,088,000; last year 43,176,000; decrease 512,000. Corn 6,308,000; last week 4,786,000; last year 14,406,000; increase, 1,522,000.

Comparative Visible

	LAST WEEK	WEEK AGO	LAST YEAR
Wheat	22,867,000	24,584,000	24,160,000
Corn	7,779,000	9,300,000	1,658,000
Oats	7,275,000	8,118,000	7,373,000

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

May 13, 1910

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	2,623,704	2,057,755	227,051
Pt. Arthur	2,555,102	2,598,610	431,606
Meaford	24,597	8,602	13,227
Mid. Tiffin	506,779	511,967	10,438
Collingwood	19,551	1,925	59,962
Owen Sound	131,000	156,000	23,000
Goderich	71,742	157,558	37,411
Sarnia			
Pt. Ed.	66,886	94,809	12,017
Pt. Colborne	81,000	152,000	70,000
Montreal	827,534	498,400	402,036
Quebec	27,000	57,000	2,100
Tot. Vis.	7,134,895	6,403,230	1,303,598
Last week	7,142,911	6,652,944	949,770
Last year	6,756,464	3,427,382	433,761

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on May 13, 1910, was 5,178,807.20, as against 5,321,469 last week and 5,872,575.20 last year; two years ago 6,816,597.40. Total shipments for the week were 979,610, last year 1,660,564. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	32,633.00	5,873.10
No. 1 Nor.	2,049,994.30	1,063,157.10
No. 2 Nor.	1,635,555.20	1,406,205.00
No. 3 Nor.	375,622.10	1,262,831.30
No. 4	195,341.50	784,355.20
No. 5	55,817.00	295,026.50
Other grades	833,843.30	1,055,126.20

STOCKS OF OATS

	1910	1909
No. 1 Extra	1,993.18	
No. 2 wh. C.W.	3,453,486.24	
No. 3 wh. C.W.	497,092.17	
Mixed	23,559.10	
Other grades	307,521.27	

	1910	1909
Barley	4,656,365.00	2,826,952.00
Flax	658,657.00	227,112.00
	379,666.00	905,442.00

SHIPMENTS

	1910	1909
Oats	923,020.00	
Barley	19,027.00	
Flax	188,316.00	

The Weeks Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

Wheat		1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	1	31	104
No. 1 Nor.	351	95	34
No. 2 Nor.	389	2	17
No. 3 Nor.	165	16	3
No. 4	21	6	8
Feed	2	7	1
Rejected 1	37	8	4
Rejected 2	32	8	4
No Grade	8	8	4
Rejected	12	8	4
Condemned	7	8	4
No. 5	8	8	4
No. 6	1	8	4
Total	1032	320	479

Winter Wheat		1910	1909
No. 1 Alberta Red	1	31	104
No. 2 Alberta Red	4	95	34
No. 3 Alberta Red	1	2	17
Total	6	16	3

Oats		1910	1909
Extra No. 1	19	123	36
No. 1 C. W.	123	2	14
No. 2 C. W.	36	1	4
No. 3 C. W.	2	14	3
Rejected	1	4	3
No Grade	1	4	3
Extra No. 1 Feed	14	4	3
No. 1 Feed	4	4	3
No. 2 Feed	3	4	3
Total	202	101	479

Barley		1910	1909
No. 3	25	25	3
No. 4	25	6	3
No. 4	6	3	3
Rejected	3	3	3
Total	34	25	9

Flax		1910	1909
No. 1 N. W. Man.	25	8	2
No. 1 Man.	8	2	2
Rejected	2	2	2
Total	35	28	6

Grand total	1309	479	
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Chicago Live Stock

MAY 16.

Live stock supply was abundant and prices lower today. Cattle were steady to 10 cents lower, hogs 15 cents to 20 cents lower, and live muttons 25 cents to 50 cents lower. Nebraska contributed a lot of good cattle worth \$8 or better. Hog quality was the best of the season. Light stuff sold at a premium, being on a \$9.60 to \$9.65 basis, while the bulk sold at \$9.50 to \$9.55. Good sheep had to sell at \$6.50.

HOGS.—Receipts 37,000; choice heavy \$9.57½ to \$9.62½; butchers \$9.60 to \$9.65; light mixed \$9.55 to \$9.60; choice light \$9.50 to \$9.65; heavy packing \$9.55 to \$9.60; good to choice pigs \$9.30 to \$9.50; CATTLE.—Receipts 22,000; good to prime steers, \$8.25 to \$8.66; good to choice heifers, \$6.65 to \$7.45; good to choice calves, \$7.25 to \$7.75; select feeders, \$6 to \$6.75; good to choice stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.60.

SHEEP.—Receipts 25,000; good to choice lambs, \$8.40 to \$8.75; good to choice yearlings, \$7 to \$7.50; good to choice wethers \$6.25 to \$6.65; good to choice spring lambs, \$6 to \$11.00.

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$15.00
Shorts	16.00
CHOPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$23.00
Oats	25.00
Barley and Oats	24.00

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL CO.

Green salted hides, unbranded 10 to 9c. Green salted hides, branded 8c. flat. Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 8½c. flat. Green salted veal calf, 8-15 lbs. 19 to 11½c. Green salted kip, 15-25 lbs. 10½c. to 9½c. Green salted deacons. 65c. Green salted slunks. 25c. Dry flint butcher hides. 17c. flat. Dry rough and fallen hides. 11c. flat. Tallow. 5c. to 4c. Seneca root. 33 to 35c. Wool. 8c. to 10½c. These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	1656	1330	223
C. N. R.	382	484	
Totals	2038	1814	223
Disposition			
Exporters held over from last week	275		
Exporters shipped east from last week	130		
Consumed locally from last week	145		
Butchers east from last week	114		
Exporters east this week	490		
Butchers east this week	405		
Feeders east this week	345		
Oxen west	51		
Consumed locally	633		

Cattle

Receipts of cattle for the week ending May 14 were 268 head in excess of the previous week and prices were a shade lower on all but the best classes of stock. While the supply was the most liberal in some time shippers had no trouble in disposing of their shipments and at the end of each day's market but few remained unsold in the pens.

Exporters are keen bidders for suitable stock and 490 of the week's receipts were taken by them. The greater part of these sold from \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt., with the freight assumed by the purchaser. Three loads of exceptionally fine exporters brought \$6.75, the highest price paid in some time. These were exceptionally fine animals, all grain fed steers. Most of the cattle that are being taken for export are grain fed and to catch good prices they must be well finished.

The market for butcher stock was not as active as it has been for the past few weeks and as a consequence prices were a shade lower. Traders are now quoting \$5.50 to \$6.25 for best butcher cattle, but extra choice stuff will bring a full twenty-five cents more than the latter figure. The quality of the arrivals has been uniformly good and some traders go as far as to say that the quality is better than at the same time of any former season. Eastern buyers took a large number of good butchers and they are still on the market looking for choice stuff. This competition should prove a strong factor in upholding prices.

Easterners are also on the market after stockers and feeders, but find it hard to connect with any. Some have taken trips through the country and report that farmers are loath to part with any of their light stock, preferring to finish them at home and receive the high prices that are now ruling for well finished stuff. Market quotations for feeding stock, from 800 to 1000 pounds in weight, are \$4.00 to \$4.50, but some fine ones have sold to \$5.00. Almost any number of feeders could be disposed on the market if they are of high quality.

Receipts of calves continue small and prices are a little higher for the best quality sales, having been made as high as \$5.50. Prices for bulls hang steady and the best sell up to \$5.00.

Receipts of cattle Monday and Tuesday were light and there were no change in prices.

Cattle prices quoted are:	
Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Choice export cows and heifers (point of shipment)	5.00 " 5.50
Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50 " 6.25
Fair to good steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.50
Common steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.50
Best fat cows	4.00 " 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 " 4.00
Common cows	2.50 " 3.50

Best bulls	4.50 to 5.00
Common bulls	3.50 " 4.50
Best stockers and feeders	4.00 " 4.50
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 4.00
Choice calves	4.50 " 5.50

Hogs

There is but little change in the hog situation. Receipts during the past week were smaller than the previous week and everything that arrived was taken in short order. There was, however, no general rise in prices. It was stated that one bunch that came in last Friday sold for \$10.75 per cwt. The bulk of the run brought \$10.50. Traders are showing a little more discrimination in purchasing. A few weeks ago everything and anything sold at the one flat price but now there is an inclination to dock for over and under weight animals.

There are still a large number of good breeding sows being sent to the block. Farmers who sell of this stock are making a great mistake, as the price of porkers is going to remain high for some time and with their breeding stock gone to market they will not be in a position to take advantage of a high price. Prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$10.00 to \$10.50
Heavy sows (over 300 pounds)	9.00 " 9.50
Stags	8.00

Sheep and Lambs

There are but few sheep arriving, most of those included in last week's receipts being from the east. Packers are quoting \$6.50 to \$7.00 for choice animals. There are a few spring lambs coming in. Those weighing from 35 to 40 pounds sell ready at \$4.00 to \$4.50 each.

Country Produce

The shortage of butter has been practically relieved during the past week and enough is now coming in to take care of all local demands. The recent rains will undoubtedly help the grass along in great shape and when the cows get in good condition shipments will be much larger.

All the butter that is now arriving in Winnipeg is used by the city trade and dealers have not as yet accumulated any to ship out. Country creameries are fast opening up and report fairly heavy receipts of cream for the early season. The quality of the first run is not any too good and prices are below those paid for the Ontario product.

There is some dairy moving and all is in good demand, with prices about four cents per pound lower than last week. But as this is the time of the year that a slump in prices always occurs, the decline does not seem great. However, dealers do not think that prices are near the bottom yet and predict that the summer scale will be two or three cents below the present. Ontario prices have shown a corresponding slump. Prices quoted are

No. 1 dairy	18c. to 21c.
No. 2 dairy	15c.

There is no Manitoba cheese arriving as yet but dealers state that some should be coming soon. The first run will probably not be of a very high quality and should sell at about ten cents. Dealers state that they look for an improvement in the quality of the cheese made at all western dairies during the coming season and so think that the producers will obtain the best prices on record for the bulk of the run.

The run of eggs is heavy, but a good enquiry from outside points is holding prices level with last week. Dealers are paying 18 cents per dozen. Several car loads per week are being shipped to the coast cities.

The potato market is in as bad a condition as ever and it is almost impossible to sell any that come in.

Condition of Crops

The census and statistics office has issued its May bulletin on the condition of crops and live stock for Canada.

Reports made at the end of April show that good progress had been made with spring seeding in Ontario and the western provinces, but that in Quebec and the Maritime provinces little more than a beginning had been made. Ontario and Alberta are in the lead with spring wheat and oats, the former with 99.34 per cent. of spring wheat and 74 per cent. of oats in the ground and the latter with 97.50 of wheat and 53.13 of oats. Ontario had also 72.94 per cent. of barley seeded and Alberta only 39.17 per cent.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan had nearly equal proportions of wheat and finished the former with 90.68 per cent. and the latter with 92.60 per cent., but both were slow with oats and barley. British Columbia had a showing of 78.33 for spring wheat sown, of 81.66 for oats and 39.17 for barley.

Ontario and Alberta are the only provinces with a substantial showing of fall wheat and whilst in the first named the condition at the end of April was 95.47 per cent., in the second it was only 81.66 per cent. Alberta also showed considerable loss by winter killing and drouth the proportion of the area sown being 22.46 per cent. as compared with 6.42 per cent. in Ontario. In British Columbia the loss by winter killing was five per cent. of the area sown and the condition at the end of April was 100.

Hay and clover meadows suffered by winter killing 12.80 per cent. in British Columbia and 11.65 per cent. in Quebec, but in all other provinces the loss was comparatively slight. The condition of these crops was good in all provinces, ranging from 81.85 in Quebec and 102 in Prince Edward Island. An excellent report was made for all classes of live stock. Their condition for all Canada at the end of April compared with a standard being 94.49 for horses, 91.09 for other cattle, 93.70 for sheep and 95.10 for swine.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

May 16.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs were offered at the Montreal stock yards today. Offerings of live stock during the week were 2,700 cattle, 2,575 calves, 200 sheep and lambs, and 2,450 hogs. The fine weather had a good effect on trade, and the prices of cattle were unusually large; hogs also are in good demand at the higher sales. Joseph Richard bought six superior steers at 7½c. per lb.; prime beefs, 6½c. to 7½c.; pretty good animals, 5½c. to 6½c., and common stock 4c. to 5½c. lb.; calves 3½c. to 6½c. lb.; spring lambs, \$4 to \$6.50 each. Good lots fat hogs, 10½c. to 10½c.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

May 16.

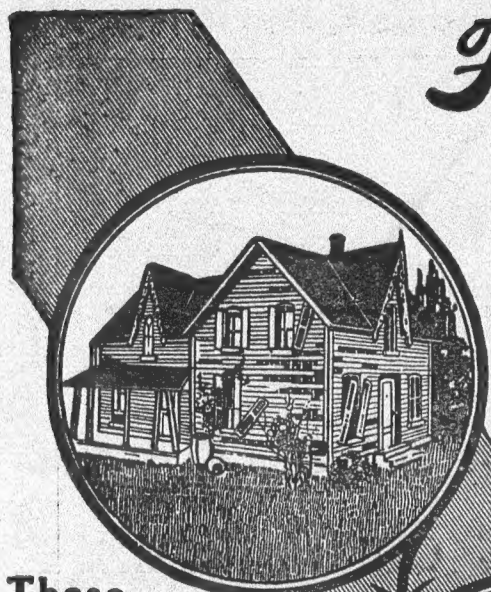
A record run of cattle was received at the Union stock yards this morning, and trade was decidedly slow. The stronger tone of the market at the last week-end was not upheld and the prices eased off again to the lower levels, that were started on Monday last. A large proportion of the run comprised heavy export cattle, most of which were held over for Tuesday's trade.

The top prices paid this morning ranged from \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt., and were given for export cattle, weighing 1,300 pounds, good butcher cattle brought from \$6 to \$6.50, and medium and common grades sold at \$5.50 to \$5.85. Some high prices were paid for cows and bulls, which ranged all the way from \$4.50 to as high as \$6.65. Export cattle choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do. medium, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do. bulls, \$5 to \$6.35; stockers, choice, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers, light, \$3 to \$3.50.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MAY 11 to 17, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1 NW 1 Man.	Rej.
MAY 11	98	95½	94											32½	44½	42			
12	98	95½	94½											32½	44½	42			
13	98½	95½	94											32½	44½	42			
14	98½	96½	94½											32½	45	42			
16	97½	94½	93											32½	45	42			
17	97½	94½	92½											32½	45	42			

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement



These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

No High-Priced Labor Necessary

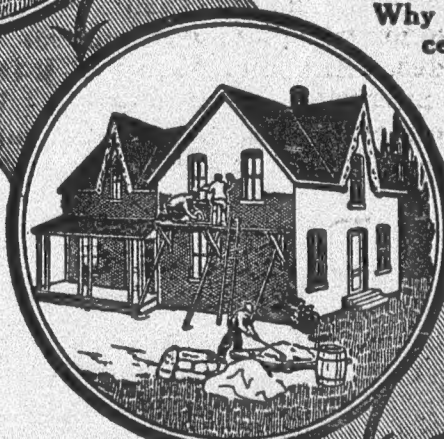
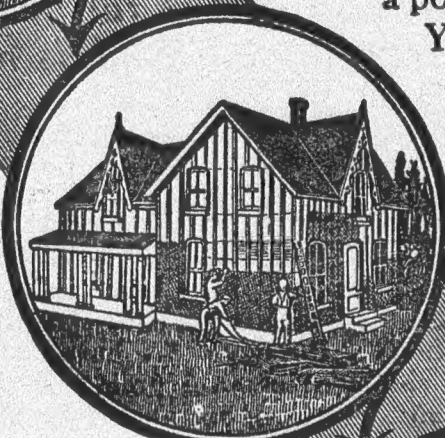
I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fire-proof; wet-proof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is **ECONOMICAL**—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.

You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.



Verandas
Box Stalls
Driveways
Fence Posts
Well Curbs
Feed Yards
Barn Floors
Cellar Walls
Root Cellars
Horse Blocks
Chimney Caps
Chicken Houses
Watering Troughs
Curbs and Gutters
Windmill Foundations
Storage Water Tanks

Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence-posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me.

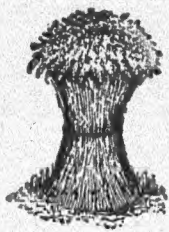
For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

Alfred Rogers
THE CEMENT MAN

Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to **KNOW** cement; and I will do all I can to help you **KNOW** it.

ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN
317 ELIAS ROGERS BUILDING, TORONTO



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARMERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA